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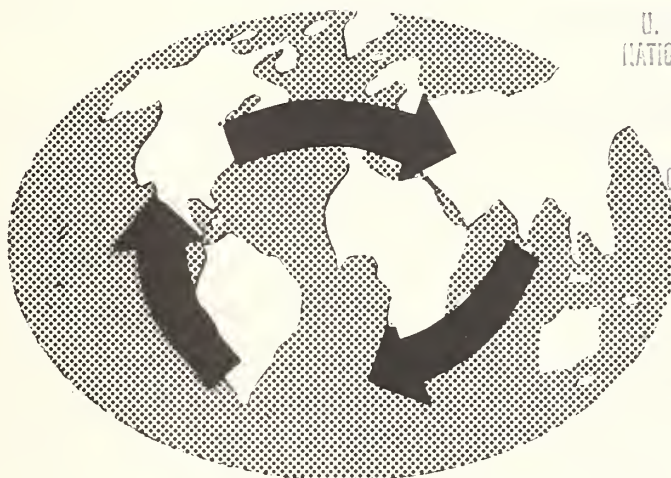
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MARCH 1970

# FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES



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## SPECIAL IN THIS ISSUE

- **Export-Payment Assistance to U.S. Agricultural Exports Declined Sharply in Fiscal Year 1969**
- **U.S. Agricultural Exports to the European Community Dropped Further in Calendar Year 1969**
- **U.S. Exports of Planting Seeds Trend Upward**
- **Trade Statistics, July-January**

# CONTENTS

In this issue:

Page

Export-Payment Assistance to U.S. Agricultural Exports Declined Sharply in Fiscal Year 1969 .....	6
Introduction ... Export-payment assistance, 1968/69 ... Extent of export-payment assistance by commodity groups	
U.S. Agricultural Exports to the European Community Dropped Further in Calendar Year 1969 .....	17
U.S. exports of variable-levy commodities ... U.S. exports of nonvariable-levy commodities	
U.S. Exports of Planting Seeds Trend Upward .....	24
U.S. seed exports	
Selected Price Series of International Significance .....	29
Trade Highlights:	
Exports, July-January .....	32
Imports, July-January .....	38
Explanatory Note .....	50
U.S. agricultural trade data for January and July-January:	
U.S. imports: Quantity and value by commodity .....	40
U.S. exports: Quantity and value by commodity .....	44
Quantity Indexes, by commodity groups, July-January:	
Exports .....	48
Imports .....	49

Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch  
Foreign Development and Trade Division  
Economic Research Service



# FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

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## Digest

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Export-Payment Assistance to U.S. Agricultural Exports Declined Sharply in Fiscal Year 1969 (see page 6). A decline of \$0.6 billion, equally divided between commercial and food-aid exports, brought U.S. exports of farm products to \$5.7 billion in 1968/69. Exports assisted by export payments are estimated at \$0.7 billion, compared with \$1.4 billion a year earlier and \$2.3 billion in 1960/61. Total export payments amounted to \$62.9 million, down from \$106.6 million a year earlier and a high of \$821.7 million in 1963/64. Wheat grain required no net export payments during the year as certificates purchased by exporters exceeded payments made to them. Products receiving export payments in cash included tobacco; wheat products, principally flour; rice, exported after the resumption of export payments in March 1969; whole chickens to Switzerland; and lard to the United Kingdom during February-June 1969. Extra-long-staple cotton shipped before export sales were discontinued in August 1968; nonfat dry milk for limited overseas uses; and some cottonseed meal were sold for export from Government-owned stocks at less than domestic prices. Nearly all peanuts were sold for export from CCC stocks at less than the domestic market price for edible purposes.

\* \* \* \* \*

U.S. Agricultural Exports to the European Community Dropped Further in Calendar Year 1969 (see page 17). Agricultural exports to the EC totaled \$1,268 million, 7 percent below 1968. The decline last year occurred in commodities subject to the EC variable levies. The decline in 1969 to \$340 million for variable-levy items was concentrated in grains, although poultry and other variable-levy commodities were also down. These commodities have dropped at an annual rate of 14 percent during the past 4 years. In contrast, nonvariable-levy products increased slightly to \$929 million in 1969, with larger shipments of oilseeds and products, tobacco, hides and skins, fruits, and variety meats.

The strike at the Atlantic and Gulf ports early last year contributed substantially to the decline in exports to the EC in 1969. However, increased production in the EC, reflecting its high price-support system, is cutting U.S. exports to this market. Economic activity in the EC showed further gains in 1969. Industrial production was up 9 percent, but monetary pressures were evident. The French franc was devalued over 11 percent, while strength of the Deutsch mark pressured Germany to increase the value of its currency by over 9 percent,

\* \* \* \* \*

U.S. Exports of Planting Seeds Trend Upward (see page 24). The United States is a principal exporter of seeds and accounts for about one-sixth of the world's total exports. As an importer, the U.S. global share in the 1960's was about one-tenth. In 1969, the value of U.S. seed exports totaled over \$30 million. Our major markets were Canada, Mexico, the United Kingdom, the European Community, Japan, and Australia.

In 1966, the European Community was the largest trader in seeds, accounting for one-fourth of the exports and more than one-third of the imports. Member countries of the European Free Trade Association were also important traders of seeds.

\* \* \* \* \*

Selected Price Series of International Significance (see page 29). The export price of Thai rice crashed to \$154.20 a metric ton in January, a 14-percent drop from December. Feed grain and soybean prices showed strength. Wheat prices were unchanged in North America but slightly down c.i.f. United Kingdom.

\* \* \* \* \*

U.S. Agricultural Exports, July-January 1969/70 (see page 32). July-January's agricultural exports reached \$3.8 billion, 16 percent above last fiscal year's pace. The sharp increase largely resulted from January's export value of \$515 million, compared with \$178 million in January 1969. All major commodity group exports were higher, except cotton and wheat and wheat flour.

Agricultural exports to the European Community rose 7 percent to \$804 million in July-January. Like total agricultural exports, the January export total contributed to the rise.

\* \* \* \* \*

U.S. Agricultural Imports, July-January 1969/70 (see page 38). Imports of agricultural products are running 11 percent above fiscal year 1970's pace. Advances took place in both competitive and noncompetitive commodity groupings. Most of the gain occurred in January imports; entries 12 months earlier were unusually low owing to a strike at many ports. Expanded purchases were registered for a wide range of goods, for example, cattle, meat, grains, sugar, wines, cocoa, natural rubber, pepper, and soluble coffee.



Table 1.--U.S. exports: Value of total and agricultural exports, including specified Government-financed programs and commercial (dollar) sales by selected commodities and commodity groups, averages 1955-59, 1960-64, and 1965-69; annual 1968-69 and July-January 1969/70 1/ 2/

Year ending June 30	Animals and products	Cotton, excluding linters	Wheat and flour	Feed grains, excluding products	Milled rice	Oilseeds and products	Fruits and vegetables	Tobacco, unmanu- factured	Other	Total agri- cultural exports	Nonagri- cultural exports	Total all commod- ities
-- Million dollars --												
<b>Average</b>												
<b>1955-59</b>												
Total .....	3/609	685	709	373	107	3/437	344	344	210	3,818	13,900	17,718
Commercial .....	422	399	240	231	57	329	328	310	196	2,512		
Programs .....	187	286	469	142	50	108	16	34	14	1,306		
<b>1960-64</b>												
Total .....	3/655	717	1,196	664	155	3/705	416	387	255	5,150	16,293	21,443
Commercial .....	553	548	406	545	80	589	413	333	229	3,696		
Programs .....	102	169	790	119	75	116	3	54	26	1,454		
<b>1965-69</b>												
Total .....	3/747	463	1,225	3/1,043	276	3/1,210	469	468	418	6,319	24,364	30,683
Commercial .....	609	353	543	948	163	1,103	467	436	367	4,989		
Programs .....	138	110	682	95	113	107	2	32	51	1,330		
<b>Annual</b>												
<b>1967/68</b>												
Total .....	3/645	475	1,277	3/1,001	337	1,203	455	494	424	6,311	25,884	32,195
Commercial .....	510	356	643	913	202	1,098	452	463	376	5,013		
Programs .....	135	119	634	88	135	105	3	31	48	1,298		
<b>1968/69 4/</b>												
Total .....	3/761	329	893	3/774	316	1,239	461	507	460	5,740	29,456	35,196
Commercial .....	593	231	490	737	148	1,162	460	475	400	4,696		
Programs .....	168	98	403	37	168	77	1	32	60	1,044		
<b>July-September 1968</b>												
Total .....	3/173	98	222	241	63	240	117	154	116	1,424	7,049	8,473
Commercial .....	153	75	144	229	36	223	117	148	109	1,234		
Programs .....	20	23	78	12	27	17	---	6	7	190		
<b>July-September 1969 4/</b>												
Total .....	3/180	70	203	278	78	224	137	134	106	1,410	7,896	9,306
Commercial .....	159	35	146	255	52	214	137	133	95	1,226		
Programs .....	21	35	57	23	26	10	5/	1	11	184		
<b>Monthly 1968/69</b>												
July .....	48	43	86	70	21	86	41	36	35	466	2,233	2,699
August .....	63	24	83	91	15	81	36	53	43	489	2,330	2,819
September .....	60	30	53	79	28	74	40	66	40	470	2,485	2,955
October .....	60	18	71	57	17	124	44	35	38	464	2,270	2,734
November .....	68	22	87	76	28	179	36	68	45	609	2,530	3,159
December .....	61	33	112	89	29	148	36	58	45	611	2,445	3,056
January .....	39	7	25	9	13	16	31	9	29	178	1,886	2,064
February .....	44	7	29	27	21	45	34	3	30	240	1,905	2,145
March .....	63	15	70	75	20	149	40	38	47	517	2,857	3,374
April .....	74	64	93	62	41	148	39	35	46	602	2,913	3,515
May .....	90	41	98	70	36	100	42	57	50	584	2,971	3,555
June .....	69	23	85	67	51	89	42	50	37	513	2,608	3,121
July-June .....	739	327	892	772	320	1,239	461	508	485	5,743	29,453	35,196
<b>Monthly 1969/70</b>												
July .....	55	36	83	89	34	89	41	37	36	500	2,501	3,001
August .....	62	17	60	92	24	64	45	37	37	438	2,725	3,163
September .....	60	16	60	96	21	70	51	60	37	471	2,672	3,143
October .....	75	19	75	84	29	190	58	64	51	645	2,929	3,574
November .....	69	14	69	117	29	197	42	73	48	658	2,761	3,419
December .....	58	20	82	77	30	159	43	77	45	591	2,779	3,370
January .....	60	46	90	74	20	126	37	19	43	515	2,741	3,256
July-January .....	439	168	519	629	187	895	317	367	297	3,818	19,108	22,926

1/ Government-financed programs include exports under Public Law 480 programs (sales for foreign currency, long-term dollar and convertible local currency credit sales, barter for strategic materials, and donations) and under AID programs. 2/ Commercial sales (exports outside Government-financed programs) include in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) barter shipments for overseas procurement for U.S. agencies, which benefit the U.S. balance of payments and rely primarily upon authority other than P.L. 480; (2) extension of credit and credit guarantees for relatively short periods; (3) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices; and (4) export payments in cash or in kind. 3/ Commodity group totals for feed grains, oilseeds and products, and animals and products include for years noted, in addition to the value reported by the Bureau of the Census, the estimated value of certain commodities donated through voluntary relief agencies, which are included by Census in "Other food for relief and charity." 4/ Preliminary data. 5/ Less than \$500,000.



## SPECIAL in this issue

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### EXPORT-PAYMENT ASSISTANCE TO U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS DECLINED SHARPLY IN FISCAL YEAR 1969

by  
Eleanor N. DeBlois <sup>1/</sup>

#### Introduction

U.S. exports of farm products totaled \$5.7 billion in 1968/69, down nearly \$0.6 billion from 1967/68 and \$1.0 billion less than the peak year of 1966/67. The recent decline was equally divided between commercial and food-aid exports. The \$386-million reduction in sales for foreign currency, partly offset by a rise of over \$100 million in long-term credit sales, largely accounted for the reduced exports under Government-financed programs. The largest commodity declines were in wheat, feed grains, and cotton. Exports of animals and products, oilseeds and products, and dairy products were higher.

Payment-assisted exports are estimated at \$0.7 billion in 1968/69, compared with \$1.4 billion a year earlier and \$2.3 billion when this series of estimates was begun for 1960/61. Total export payments amounted to \$62.9 million, down from \$106.6 million a year earlier and a high of \$821.7 million in 1963/64. The movement of wheat grain with no net export payments accounted for most of the decline in value of assisted exports and in total export payments from a year earlier. Certificate purchases by wheat exporters somewhat exceeded payments made to them.

U.S. export-payment programs are designed and administered to assure equitable shares of international trade for U.S. commodities. For the major commodities, which received export-payment assistance, price-support and production-adjustment programs are in effect. Export-payment programs are reviewed and revised to embody legislative changes and to meet changing supply-demand conditions. An important consideration in formulating the present U.S. wheat, feed grain, upland and extra-long-staple cotton programs has been to set price-support loan levels on these commodities at or near world prices with the objective of eliminating or minimizing export-payment assistance.

The term "export payment" in this article includes export payments in cash (or in kind for some prior years) made directly to exporters or differences between the U.S. domestic market price and the CCC sales price for commodities sold for export from Government-owned stocks at competitive world prices.

#### Export-Payment Assistance, 1968/69

Payment-assisted exports were estimated at only \$679 million in 1968/69, less than half of the previous year's total. They amounted to only 11.8 percent of farm product exports

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valued at \$5,740 million, compared with 22.1 percent a year earlier.

Commercial sales consisted of an estimated \$550 million (9.6 percent of total exports) that required export-payment assistance and \$4,170 million (72.6 percent) that moved without this form of assistance. An estimated \$129 million (2.2 percent of total exports) were exported under Government-financed programs with export payments; \$626 million (11.0 percent) did not receive payments; and \$265 million (4.6 percent) consisted of donations under Title II, P.L. 480 (tables 2-4).

Besides unassisted dollar sales, commercial exports as defined in this study include exports assisted by export payments, those under barter contracts for overseas procurement for U.S. agencies, and those under short-term credits and guarantees. Government-financed programs include sales for foreign currency, long-term credit sales, donations, and barter for strategic materials authorized by P.L. 480; and exports under Mutual Security (AID) programs authorized by P.L. 87-195.

In line with the U.S. policy of minimum resort to this form of assistance, U.S. farm product exports assisted by export payments gradually declined from 48 percent of the total in 1960/61 to only 11.8 percent in 1968/69. During the 9-year period since this series of estimates has been made, export payments have been discontinued or suspended on feed grains and rye, upland and extra-long-staple cotton, flaxseed, linseed oil, and (except for a limited program for nonfat dry milk) on dairy products.

Commodities receiving export payments in cash in 1968/69 were tobacco; wheat products, principally flour; rice, exported after the resumption of export payments in March 1969; whole chickens to Switzerland; and lard to the United Kingdom during February-June 1969. Extra-long-staple cotton exported in July 1968 before export sales were discontinued in August 1968; nonfat dry milk for export under Title I and for restricted use abroad; and a small quantity of cottonseed meal were sold for export from Government-owned stocks at less than domestic price. Nearly all peanuts were sold for export from CCC stocks at less than the domestic market price for edible purposes.

Export payments were estimated at \$62.9 million in 1968/69, compared with \$106.6 million a year earlier. Export payments totaled over \$600 million for the years 1960/61 to 1962/63, rose to over \$800 million in 1963/64, again neared \$600 million in 1965/66, then sharply declined in the past 3 years.

#### Extent of Export-Payment Assistance by Commodity Groups

Wheat and products.--U.S. exports of wheat and products declined to \$924 million (544 million bushels), the lowest value and volume since 1959/60. Large and well distributed world stocks held world trade to the lowest level since 1962/63. Additional factors were the strike at Atlantic and Gulf ports and the reduction in U.S. exports to Japan because of a quality issue.

On June 13, 1968, the U.S. Senate approved the International Grains Arrangement (IGA), which continued U.S. participation in the international effort to stabilize the world market for wheat. U.S. participation in this effort dates back to 1949 when the first International Wheat Agreement became effective.

Table 2.--U.S. agricultural exports for dollars and under Government-financed programs with and without export-payment assistance, fiscal year 1969

Commodity	Commercial sales for dollars 1/				Exports under Government- financed programs 2/				Total agricultural exports 3/			
	With export pay- ments 4/	Without export pay- ments	Total		With export pay- ments 4/	Without export pay- ments	Dona- tions	Total	With export pay- ments 4/	Without export pay- ments	Dona- tions	Total
				-- Million dollars --								
Wheat and products .....	25	472	497		52	278	97	427	77	750	97	924
Feed grains, excl. products ....	---	737	737		---	33	4	37	---	770	4	5/774
Rice, milled .....	51	103	154		48	112	2	162	99	215	2	316
Cotton .....	6/	239	239		3	87	---	90	3	326	---	329
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	448	30	478		24	5	---	29	472	35	---	507
Oilseeds and products .....	6/	1,165	1,165		---	51	23	74	6/	1,216	23	1,239
Peanuts .....	10	6/	10		---	---	---	---	10	6/	---	10
Dairy products .....	7	26	33		2	13	127	142	9	39	127	1/175
Animals and products, except dairy products .....	9	552	561		---	25	---	25	9	577	---	586
Fruits and vegetables and preparations .....	---	460	460		---	---	1	1	---	460	1	461
Other .....	---	386	386		---	22	11	33	---	408	11	419
Total .....	550	4,170	4,720		129	626	265	1,020	679	4,796	265	5,740
Column total as percentage of total exports .....	9.6	72.6	82.2		2.2	11.0	4.6	17.8	11.8	83.6	4.6	100.0

1/ Includes, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) export payments in cash or sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic prices (see 4/), (2) barter for overseas procurement for U.S. agencies, and (3) extension of credit and credit guarantees for relatively short periods.

2/ Includes sales for foreign currency, long-term credit sales, donations, and barter for strategic materials, authorized by P.L. 480, Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended; and shipments under Mutual Security (AID) programs authorized by P.L. 87-195, Act for International Development of 1961, as amended.

3/ Declared value of export does not include export payment since exporter does not receive the amount of the export payment from the importer (see table 3).

4/ The value shown for wheat and wheat products assisted by export payments is limited to wheat products, principally flour, as export certificate costs collected from wheat grain exporters exceeded export payments to exporters, resulting in no net export payments on wheat grain (see table 3). Wheat products; some rice exported after the resumption of rice export payments on March 18, 1969; certain types of tobacco, ready-to-cook whole chickens to Switzerland and some lard to the United Kingdom (included in animals and products, except dairy products) received payments in cash. A small quantity of domestically-produced extra-long-staple cotton exported during July 1968 before initiation of a new program authorized by P.L. 90-475 in August 1968; a small quantity of cottonseed meal exported during June 1969 (included in oilseeds and products), nearly all exports of shelled and unshelled peanuts; and nonfat dry milk for restricted overseas uses (included in dairy products) were sold from Government-owned stocks at less than domestic prices (peanuts at less than the domestic market price for edible purposes).

5/ Total exports of feed grains, excluding products, include the estimated value of donations of grain sorghums through voluntary relief agencies under P.L. 480, not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census, \$0.6 million.

6/ Less than \$500,000.

7/ Total exports of dairy products include the estimated value of donations of blended food products through voluntary relief agencies under P.L. 480, not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census, \$21.6 million.

Table 3.--Export payments on U.S. agricultural exports: Average per unit and total, fiscal year 1969 1/

Commodity	Unit	Average per unit	Total
		<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Million dollars</u>
Wheat grain .....	Bu.	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
Wheat products (mostly flour) ...	Bu. equiv.	<u>3/</u> .13	5.8
Rice, milled .....	Cwt.	<u>4/</u> .42	5.3
Cotton, extra-long-staple, domestically produced .....	Bale	<u>5/</u> 55.00	.8
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	Lb.	<u>6/</u> .06	29.5
Cottonseed meal .....	S. ton	<u>7/</u> 14.00	.1
Peanuts .....	Lb.	<u>8/</u> .05	3.7
Milk, nonfat dry .....	Lb.	<u>9/</u> .15	14.6
Lard .....	Lb.	<u>4/</u> .02	1.6
Chickens, whole .....	Lb.	<u>4/</u> .17	1.5
Total .....	---	---	62.9

1/ Export payments in 1968/69 consisted of payments in cash and the estimated difference between the domestic market price and CCC export sales price on sales for export from CCC inventory. Export payments are not included in the declared value of agricultural exports as shown in table 2, as the exporter does not receive the amount of the export payment from the importer.

2/ Export certificates purchased by exporters totaled \$29 million on 243 million bushels of wheat. They exceeded export payments totaling \$25 million on 147 bushels and resulted in no net export payments on wheat grain.

3/ Export payments in cash averaging 13 cents per bushel. Does not include the refund of the marketing certificate of 75 cents per bushel, totaling \$33.7 million.

4/ Export payments in cash.

5/ Estimated difference between domestic market price and CCC export sales price (11 cents per pound x 500-pound bale) on small quantity exported during July 1968, prior to discontinuance of export sales in August 1968.

6/ Export payments in cash averaging 6 cents per pound on exports of 494 million pounds of eligible tobacco (including both stemmed and unstemmed tobacco). Export payments are based on the unstemmed leaf equivalent of tobacco.

7/ Estimated difference between domestic market price and CCC export sales price.

8/ Estimated difference between domestic market price for edible purposes and CCC export sales price.

9/ Estimated difference between domestic market price and CCC export sales price on nonfat dry milk sold for shipment under P.L. 480 and restricted uses abroad.



Table 4.--Estimated export payments on U.S. agricultural exports, fiscal years 1961-69 1/

Commodity	Unit	1961		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966		1967		1968		1969	
		Average: Total: per unit:	Average: Total: per unit:	Average: Total: per unit:	Average: Total: per unit:	Average: Total: per unit:	Average: Total: per unit:	Average: Total: per unit:	Average: Total: per unit:	Average: Total: per unit:	Average: Total: per unit:	Average: Total: per unit:	Average: Total: per unit:	Average: Total: per unit:	Average: Total: per unit:	Average: Total: per unit:	Average: Total: per unit:	Average: Total: per unit:	Average: Total: per unit:
		Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
Wheat .....	Bu.	0.52	280.3	0.54	314.8	0.64	328.1	0.55	380.6	0.23	143.5	0.47	354.3	0.22	132.5	0.11	51.5	2/	2/
Wheat products .....	Bu.	.78	46.7	.79	55.1	.86	54.8	.74	46.4	.34	3/15.7	.60	3/26.0	.38	3/18.5	.24	3/8.0	.13	3/5.8
Wheat products .....	equiv.																		
Total wheat and prod. ....	Bu.	.54	327.0	.56	369.9	.67	382.9	.56	427.0	.24	159.2	.47	380.3	.23	151.0	.12	59.5	.13	5.8
Rye .....	Bu.	.31	2.4	.35	.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Corn .....	Bu.	.06	9.3	.07	1.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Grain sorghums .....	Bu.	.06	4.2	.05	3.4	---	---	---	---	.12	13.6	.09	23.0	.12	8.2	---	---	---	---
Oats .....	Bu.	.18	2.0	.13	.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Barley .....	Bu.	.16	8.6	.16	5.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rice .....	Cwt.	2.92	54.5	2.78	56.4	2.25	54.6	2.28	71.7	2.22	64.5	1.80	54.7	.87	34.2	.56	2.2	.42	5.3
Cotton, upland .....	Bale	30.00	220.7	42.50	202.2	42.50	155.1	42.50	218.8	32.50	143.8	28.75	87.9	28.75	4.1	---	---	---	---
Cotton, extra-long-staple .....	Bale	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	45.00	.9	50.00	.4	60.00	.8	55.00	2.2	55.00	.8
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	Lb.	---	---	.12	.3	.11	3.0	.09	2.9	.09	.8	.05	.3	.06	34.7	.06	30.4	.06	29.5
Flaxseed .....	Bu.	---	---	---	---	---	---	.06	.2	.10	.4	.23	1.2	.38	2.5	.38	.6	---	---
Linseed oil .....	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	4/	4/	4/	4/	.02	1.3	.02	2.4	.02	.1	---	---
Cottonseed oil .....	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.05	.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lung oil .....	Lb.	.07	1.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cottonseed meal .....	S. ton	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Peanuts .....	Lb.	.06	3.4	.07	1.7	.07	1.9	.07	4.5	.07	6.9	.07	12.4	.07	10.6	.07	9.7	.05	3.7
Milk, nonfat dry .....	Lb.	.10	13.8	.10	25.0	.08	25.1	.08	55.4	.07	35.1	.04	9.8	.12	3.7	.09	1.9	.15	14.6
Butter .....	Lb.	.33	.2	.34	.7	.35	1.5	.34	35.0	.25	30.0	.30	2.0	---	---	---	---	---	---
Anhydrous milk fat .....	Lb.	.42	.2	.43	.7	.44	3.2	.42	5.4	.33	5.2	.37	3.7	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cheese .....	Lb.	---	---	.13	.2	.11	.2	.16	.8	.14	.6	.09	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Beans, dry edible .....	Cwt.	---	---	.32	5/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lard .....	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.02	1.6
Chickens, whole .....	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.06	.2	---	---	.13	5/	.17	1.5
Total .....	---	---	647.7	---	667.2	---	627.5	---	821.7	---	461.2	---	577.3	---	252.2	---	106.6	---	62.9

1/ Export payments include payments in cash and in kind and estimated differences between domestic market price and CCC export sales price. 2/ Export certificates collected from exporters totaling \$29 million exceeded export payments to them amounting to \$25 million and resulted in no net export payments on wheat again. 3/ Does not include the difference between the cost of the domestic marketing certificate and export marketing certificate, refunded upon proof of exportation of wheat products -- 45 cents per bushel equivalent -- amounting to \$21.7 million in 1965 and \$19.5 million in 1966. Does not include the refund of the domestic marketing certificate -- 75 cents per bushel equivalent amounting to \$36.6 million in 1967, \$24.9 million in 1968, and \$33.7 million in 1969. 4/ Sales from CCC stocks consisted of flaxseed, which could be exported as seed or linseed oil. 5/ Less than \$500,000.

There have been important changes in the world wheat supply-demand situation since the IGA was developed and the minimum price levels set in early 1967. World production and exportable supplies rose to record levels, while import needs declined. These changes led to depressed world wheat prices. The downward pressure of supplies on prices, plus the basing-point system and other structural weaknesses in the IGA, created serious difficulties for the United States in its attempt to maintain a satisfactory volume of trade in the first year under the Arrangement.

Under the wheat program in effect for the 1968 crop, cooperating farmers received price-support loans at a national average of \$1.25 per bushel. Wheat marketing certificates were issued to cooperators on the portion of wheat production used for domestic food. These certificates were valued at \$1.38 per bushel (July 1, 1968, parity, \$2.63 per bushel, less the national average loan rate). Processors of wheat were required to buy marketing certificates for wheat used in the manufacture of food products. Such certificate purchases by the processor offset 75 cents of the value of the certificates issued to producers.

During 1968/69, whenever the U.S. domestic price in export position was less than the level provided in the Wheat Trade Convention, the U.S. exporter was required to purchase an export marketing certificate, reflecting the amount needed to bring the domestic price up to a level consistent with the IGA minimum. The cost of the export marketing certificate is ultimately borne by the foreign buyer. During 1968/69, export marketing certificates totaling nearly \$29 million were purchased by exporters on nearly 243 million bushels of wheat, an average of 12 cents per bushel. When the U.S. price for a class of wheat at a particular export location was above the IGA minimum, exporters received a payment reflecting the difference between U.S. and world price levels. Export payments totaling nearly \$25 million were made on nearly 147 million bushels of wheat, an average of 17 cents a bushel. The \$4 million excess of certificates purchased over payments resulted in no net export payments on wheat grain exports during the year.

Export payments on flour and a relatively small amount of other wheat products were made to bridge the gap between the world price and the U.S. domestic price, which includes the domestic marketing certificate. The cost of the domestic marketing certificate was refunded to the exporter upon proof of export of the wheat product. Export payments on 44.9 million bushels equivalent of flour and other products totaled \$5.8 million during the year, an average of 13 cents per bushel. Refunds of the domestic marketing certificate of 75 cents per bushel amounted to \$33.7 million.

For the 1969 and 1970 wheat crops, the national average loan rate continued at \$1.25 a bushel. This level is being maintained to help achieve maximum utilization of wheat through increased exports and continued large feed use. Marketing certificates based on the producer's share in the national allocation for domestic food use are valued at a record \$1.52 per bushel for the 1969 crop (July 1, 1969, parity, \$2.77 per bushel, less the national average loan rate). The value of the certificate for the 1970 crop will be similarly derived from the July 1, 1970, parity price.



Feed grains.--U.S. exports of feed grains in 1968/69 declined 23 percent to \$774 million, the smallest total since 1962/63. More than three-fourths of the drop was in dollar exports. Reduced demand in Europe, the dock strike, and the large quantity of wheat available for feed at prices competitive with corn and other feed grains reduced U.S. feed grain exports. The decline in P.L. 480 exports was mostly in grain sorghums to India, which in 1967/68 imported large quantities to supplement wheat in meeting its food grain requirements.

U.S. exports of feed grains received no export-payment assistance during 1968/69. Since the discontinuance of payments in kind on feed grains in 1960/61, export-payment assistance has consisted of the sale for export of relatively small volumes of grain sorghums from CCC stocks at less than domestic market prices during certain years. The CCC did not sell feed grains at less than domestic market price in 1968/69.

Rice.--A reduction in commercial exports in the face of mounting world supplies brought U.S. exports of milled rice to \$316 million (38.3 million cwt.) second only to the record \$337 million (41.1 million cwt.) a year earlier. The use of high-yielding varieties has resulted in large rice crops, especially in some Asian countries. Asia took 70 percent of U.S. exports of milled rice, but had the largest reduction, 10 percent, in 1968/69. Larger volumes moved commercially to Europe, particularly to West Germany and the Netherlands.

World rice prices were sufficiently high to permit USDA to suspend export payments on July 5, 1967. The suspension remained in effect until March 18, 1969, when export payments were resumed.

After resumption in March, export payments totaling \$5.3 million were made through June 1969, on 12.5 million cwt. of rice, an average of 42 cents per cwt. This program is continuing in 1969/70.

Cotton.--U.S. exports of cotton amounted to \$329 million (2,811,000 bales) in 1968/69, the smallest volume since the mid-1950's. The U.S. share of world cotton trade fell to a new low as the result of record production and lower prices in competing foreign countries, increased competition abroad from man-made fibers, and the working down of stocks in importing countries.

Under the program authorized by the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965, upland cotton continued to move in 1968/69 in domestic and export channels without equalization or export payments.

A new program for extra-long-staple cotton was enacted under P.L. 90-475, approved August 11, 1968. This program, similar to the current one for upland cotton, reduces the price-support loan level and provides for direct price-support payments to producers. Thus, growers' incomes are protected while the market price for extra-long-staple cotton is more competitive with foreign-grown cotton of similar quality, with upland cotton, and with man-made fibers.

Exports of extra-long-staple cotton declined to \$5.4 million (24,000 bales) in 1968/69 from \$6.3 million (29,000 bales) a year earlier.

Assistance to U.S. cotton exports during 1968/69 by means of CCC sales at competitive world prices was limited to the extra-long-staple cotton totaling \$3.4 million (15,556 bales), exported in July 1968 before the effective date of the new program. Export differentials on this quantity of cotton at the estimated average of \$55 per bale would amount to \$0.8 million. Public Law 90-475, which became effective in August 1968, repealed the authority for CCC sales for export of surplus American-grown extra-long-staple cotton at competitive world prices.

Tobacco, unmanufactured.--Increased commercial sales brought U.S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco to \$507 million (571 million pounds) from \$494 million (565 million pounds) a year earlier. U.N. sanctions against Rhodesian tobacco, the improved quality of recent U.S. flue-cured crops, and the export-payment program continued to advance foreign sales. Expanded production in some foreign countries, encouraged by U.N. sanctions, brought increased competition with U.S. tobacco.

The tobacco export-payment program initiated in July 1966 has continued basically unchanged. Except for certain old crops of tobacco which received larger payments, export payments in cash of 5 cents per pound (unstemmed leaf equivalent) were extended in 1968/69 to all crops of the kinds of U.S.-produced tobacco on which price support was offered for the 1968 crop. Tobaccos not price-supported and not covered by the export-payment program in 1968/69 included Maryland, cigar wrapper, Pennsylvania cigar filler, and Perique tobacco. Small quantities of certain kinds of tobacco from the 1959-1962 crops received export payments of 10 cents per pound.

Approximately 494 million pounds, over 86 percent of the U.S. tobacco exported in 1968/69, were covered by export payments. Over 77 million pounds were of types or byproducts for which export payments were not extended. Export payments averaged 6 cents per pound (export weight) and totaled \$29.5 million during the year.

This program is continuing with the addition in 1969/70 of Maryland, Perique, cigar wrapper, and cigar filler tobaccos to the types eligible for export payments.

Oilseeds and products.--A rise in commercial exports of soybeans, flaxseed, and oil cake and meal brought exports in this commodity group to \$1,239 million, 3 percent higher than in 1967/68. U.S. exports of soybeans reached 291 million bushels, 10 percent higher than a year earlier. Lower prices, which stimulated exports, held the value to \$785 million, up 5 percent. Exports of oil cake and meal rose to a record \$263 million. Demand continued strong in Western Europe, which took three-fourths of our oil cake and meal exports. Shipments of flaxseed nearly doubled 1967/68's total, amounting to \$30 million, highest since 1955/56. Plentiful U.S. supplies and smaller foreign availabilities boosted U.S. exports. Lower prices brought U.S. exports of cottonseed oil to \$15 million (118 million pounds), more than double 1967/68's depressed level, but much less than the 300-700 million pound range recorded during fiscal years 1954-66. Shipments of soybean oil, over 80 percent of which were under Food-for-Peace programs, were lower than a year earlier.



Exports in this commodity group continued to move with little or no export-payment assistance. The near-record exports of flaxseed were unassisted as export payments on flaxseed and linseed oil were discontinued on June 6, 1967.

In May and June 1969, CCC sold for export to the Far East 12,125 short tons of prime quality 41-percent protein cottonseed meal acquired under the 1968 cottonseed support program. Only about \$0.3 million worth (6,000 tons) were exported under this program during June 1969. The estimated price reduction was \$14 per ton and the total price reduction amounted to \$0.1 million.

On August 12, 1969, USDA announced the offer for sale of about 50,000 tons of once-refined cottonseed oil for export to Latin American countries, UAR (Egypt), Israel, and Iran. More tonnage has been offered since then and additions were made to the list of eligible destinations. This program was discontinued on February 13, 1970, with total sales amounting to 178 million pounds. Exports under this program will be reflected in the statistical summary for 1969/70. Sales of soybeans from CCC stocks after September 1, 1969, were at domestic market prices, but not less than a minimum price, and involved no export-payment differentials.

Peanuts.--U.S. exports of peanuts in 1968/69 -- all for dollars -- declined for the third consecutive year to \$10 million from the high level of \$20 million in 1965/66. Although world supplies were short, the United States had smaller stocks of edible quality peanuts available for export. Nearly all U.S. exports of peanuts in 1968/69 were from CCC stocks at less than the domestic price for edible purposes. Because of higher world prices, the estimated price reduction declined to 5 cents from 7 cents per pound and the total price reduction amounted to \$3.7 million.

Dairy products.--U.S. exports of dairy products rose nearly 30 percent to \$175 million from a year earlier. Donations of nonfat dry milk, butter, butteroil, and fortified blended food products were considerably higher. More evaporated milk moved to South Vietnam in exchange for local currency. Commercial exports of dry whole milk and cream were sizably higher.

Exports of nonfat dry milk were stimulated by sales from CCC inventory at reduced prices for limited uses abroad. Under this program announced in January 1968, CCC periodically offers specified quantities of CCC-owned nonfat dry milk for sale to exporters at announced prices. Such sales may be made to exporters for shipment under Title I, P.L. 480, and for shipment to processing plants abroad wholly or substantially owned by U.S. manufacturers of dairy products. The Department also offers nonfat dry milk for sale at negotiated prices to other governments and recognized U.S. charitable agencies for school lunch and welfare feeding programs abroad.

Exports under these programs began moving in March 1968 and have continued since that time. During 1968/69, nearly 30.5 million pounds were exported at announced prices averaging 8.7 cents per pound, an estimated price reduction of 14.4 cents per pound. Exports for social welfare purposes, including large quantities to Mexico, Japan, Brazil, and Italy, totaled nearly 67.9 million pounds. Sale prices averaged 8 cents per pound, an estimated price reduction of 15 cents. The average price reduction on all exports from CCC stocks was 14.8 cents per pound and the total estimated price differential amounted to \$14.6 million.

Animals and products, except dairy products.--Exports in this category, nearly all dollar sales, climbed \$77 million to \$586 million from a year earlier. Shipments of meats and preparations were up over \$50 million with pork shipments, especially to Japan and Canada, contributing most to the increase. Exports of hides and skins neared the high levels of 1965/66 and 1966/67, after declining sharply in 1967/68. Shipments of inedible tallow declined 5 percent to \$121 million, but exports of lard rose 6 percent to nearly \$18 million.

On December 10, 1968, the Department announced an export-payment program to boost U.S. lard shipments to the United Kingdom, a traditional market for U.S. lard. This program provides cash payments under Section 32, P.L. 74-320, to U.S. exporters of American lard to the United Kingdom. The U.S. share of the United Kingdom market had been 70 to 80 percent. Subsidized competition begun by France and the Netherlands in 1964 and by the EC in 1967 sharply reduced the U.S. share. After unsuccessfully protesting the EC action as being contrary to the principle of free trade, the United States initiated a limited export-payment program to help regain a fair share of the world market for U.S. farmers.

Offers were accepted under this program beginning January 13, 1969, and shipments began to move in February 1969. They amounted to nearly 80 million pounds through June 1969 with an export value of \$6.2 million. Export payments at 2 cents per pound totaled nearly \$1.6 million for exports during this period. This program is continuing. The export-payment rate was reduced to 1 cent per pound for offers accepted beginning August 11, 1969, and has continued at that rate.

After renewed efforts to reach agreement among poultry exporters to discontinue poultry meat subsidies, USDA on April 28, 1968, resumed an export-payment program on U.S. chickens destined for Switzerland. In 1960 and 1961, the United States averaged 67 percent of the Swiss import market for poultry meat. As a result of subsidized competition, the U.S. share in 1967 fell to 3 percent.

Although offers were accepted during 1968/69 to export nearly 15.0 million pounds of frozen broilers to Switzerland at a cost of \$2.5 million, only 9.1 million pounds valued at \$2.8 million were recorded by Census as exported that year. The lag in exports is due to the 90-day shipping period allowed after acceptance of the offer. Estimated export payments averaged 16.8 cents per pound and amounted to \$1.5 million for exports during 1968/69. This program is continuing.

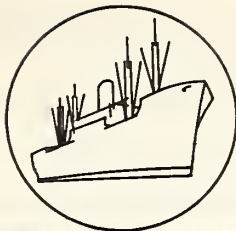
On November 28, 1969, the Department announced the expansion of the chicken export-payment program to include exports to Greece. During 1960-64, the U.S. share of the Greek import market for chicken meat averaged 53 percent. Since 1965, our share has been declining rapidly, falling to 7 percent in 1968. The extension of the program to include exports to Greece was in continuation of the U.S. effort to maintain a fair share of the world market for U.S. poultry producers in the face of heavily subsidized competition from other sources.

Under this program, export-payment rates are determined by USDA on an offer-and-acceptance basis. Payments are made in cash on the exportation of certain classes of whole frozen, ready-to-cook U.S. Grade A chickens to Switzerland and U.S. Grade B or better chickens to Greece. This program is financed under Section 32, P.L. 74-320.

Fruits and vegetables and preparations.--Small gains in shipments of canned fruit, fruit juices, and frozen fruit brought U.S. exports of fruits and preparations to \$291 million from \$286 million in 1967/68. Smaller shipments of apples and pears offset gains in citrus fruits, berries, and grapes and brought about a \$2 million decline in fresh fruits. Plentiful supplies from the United States met stronger competition from increased production in traditional exporting and importing countries.

U.S. exports of vegetables and preparations amounted to \$170 million, little changed from a year earlier. Gains in shipments of dried beans and peas were nearly offset by a decline in fresh vegetables, especially onions and potatoes. In 1962/63, canned vegetables totaled \$32 million with canned asparagus amounting to \$14 million. Since then canned vegetable exports have dropped each year, totaling \$20 million in both 1967/68 and 1968/69. Canned asparagus contributed most to the decline, totaling only \$4 million in the past 2 years. High labor costs and slow and expensive mechanization are holding down U.S. production of vegetables for export. Exports of fruits and vegetables were unassisted commercial sales for dollars, except donations of dried beans amounting to \$0.6 million.





## SPECIAL in this issue

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### U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS TO THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY DROPPED FURTHER IN CALENDAR YEAR 1969

by  
Dewain H. Rahe 1/

For the third consecutive year, U.S. agricultural exports to the European Community declined (table 45 and fig. 1). All of the decline occurred for commodities subject to the EC's variable levies. For the past 4 years, they have been declining at an annual rate of 14 percent.

In contrast, commodities not subject to the variable levies have increased slightly the last 4 years. Commodities gaining substantially include soybeans, soybean meal, hides and skins, tobacco, nuts, corn gluten meal and feed, and dried beans and peas. On the other hand cotton exports have declined because of reduced U.S. supplies, increased free world production, and widespread use of manmade fibers in the Community.

The EC's variable-levy system is an important part of the Community's Common Agricultural Policy under which a high agricultural price level is maintained. Basically, the variable levy is the difference between the high domestic EC prices and the lower world prices of commodities that the European Community both produces and imports. Resultant of these high price supports and system of variable levies has been a rapid increase in the EC production of dairy products, poultry, wheat, sugar, and feed grains.

The Community's economic activity in 1969 differed sharply from member to member. Overall, industrial production in the Community increased over 9 percent from 1968. Per capita Gross National Product rose around 6½ percent and averaged \$2,092 (1967 prices). Per capita GNP in the EC ranged from \$2,586 in France to \$1,446 in Italy. The French gain of 7.8 percent was the greatest of all EC countries.

Currency problems plagued the EC during 1969. The French devaluation of 11.1 percent in August and the German revaluation of 9.3 percent in October dealt a severe blow to the common agricultural market. France and Germany were authorized to adjust import and export prices to protect their farmers from the consequences of changing parities.

Because common prices are determined in units of account equal to \$1, a country changing the parity of its currency automatically should make an equal change in the opposite direction for its agricultural prices. Both France and Germany were reluctant to take this step. The French agreed to impose export taxes and import subsidies to offset the effect of devaluation on agricultural trade and farm income. The French have a period of 2 years to align their prices upward to those of the Community. The Germans were given only until January 1, 1970, to remove their border adjustments to compen-

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Table 5.--U.S. exports to the EC: Value by commodity, calendar years 1956-69

Commodity	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Variable-levy commodities 1/														
Feed grains .....	158,997	105,916	157,541	241,295	197,146	186,046	317,082	275,256	325,972	471,771	476,441	373,631	336,501	224,977
Corn .....	56,530	64,056	48,105	89,424	83,309	113,180	166,464	196,165	238,998	341,182	340,280	304,306	313,442	219,094
Grain sorghums .....	35,227	13,731	37,109	60,337	53,545	48,141	63,308	51,087	61,988	86,525	82,330	44,434	16,539	5,839
Barley .....	47,227	17,990	60,966	65,593	35,931	17,271	69,124	22,976	22,707	29,041	35,437	20,615	4,745	4
Oats .....	20,013	10,139	11,361	25,941	18,186	17,451	18,186	5,028	2,379	15,023	18,394	4,276	1,775	0
Rice .....	2,992	1,954	2,953	10,773	6,894	14,793	13,999	13,999	15,378	10,140	18,821	25,718	27,896	31,038
Rye grain .....	10,324	6,203	2,416	5,714	3,695	5,739	18,709	13,700	5,676	1,463	4,418	4,321	1,486	408
Wheat grain .....	177,106	91,479	51,474	44,657	46,322	173,011	50,603	63,365	59,228	67,674	105,990	95,058	82,989	56,141
Wheat flour .....	7,079	7,218	11,218	8,467	7,253	6,862	5,553	3,200	1,662	1,207	1,357	1,398	972	925
Beef and veal, excl. variety meats .....	82	44	40	18	38	64	64	163	1,064	1,511	647	567	530	379
Pork, excl. variety meats .....	2,876	1,725	482	744	418	561	341	2,061	8,624	377	1,637	377	172	322
Lard 2/ .....	9,869	2,798	1,887	5,084	2,362	3,401	2,543	2,489	1,062	1,062	1,104	1,559	324	209
Dairy products .....	25,274	11,438	2,502	10,162	2,997	2,084	3,603	22,551	54,398	30,473	1,213	1,234	928	761
Poultry and eggs .....	2,577	2,589	3,633	19,235	28,551	45,835	53,479	30,613	31,676	30,747	23,600	18,533	14,362	12,969
Live poultry .....	10	26	62	231	231	611	790	1,388	1,059	1,380	1,497	2,605	1,800	1,800
Broilers and fryers .....	---	---	1,554	7,852	12,437	24,733	30,701	10,698	10,615	6,306	5,805	2,617	1,279	708
Stewing chickens .....	---	---	660	3,247	5,242	8,347	6,347	6,092	6,271	7,759	759	35	15	0
Turkeys .....	---	---	744	2,184	5,275	6,521	9,624	8,676	11,060	17,491	13,526	12,627	9,523	8,849
Other fresh poultry .....	1,177	1,797	226	343	717	835	574	338	669	938	1,310	310	188	119
Eggs .....	1,390	1,766	387	539	4,649	3,443	3,443	3,331	1,889	1,922	1,710	1,209	1,422	1,493
Other .....	4,816	1,825	2,301	3,651	3,473	4,154	13,529	19,051	18,899	9,774	7,043	6,634	8,933	11,440
Total .....	401,992	233,189	236,447	349,800	299,113	442,537	479,344	445,902	525,065	626,199	641,968	529,068	475,093	339,569
Nonvariable-levy commodities														
Canned poultry 3/ .....	1	25	190	1,733	1,143	1,974	1,080	1,997	3,902	3,325	2,352	2,263	971	172
Cotton, excl. linters .....	218,273	358,275	197,359	104,468	312,891	232,897	105,973	131,557	189,145	70,258	65,890	71,848	56,471	23,675
Fruits and preparations .....	57,280	59,634	59,762	44,751	45,880	56,751	66,732	64,539	61,011	77,340	66,279	64,524	45,233	65,773
Fresh fruits .....	29,017	21,379	16,764	13,763	11,000	19,028	14,572	21,785	16,885	20,982	21,524	24,684	14,036	23,339
Citrus .....	21,528	13,604	4,193	7,846	3,811	8,364	6,557	7,309	5,475	9,945	10,213	12,867	2,685	14,246
Oranges and tangerines .....	5,801	5,815	10,533	4,013	5,592	7,464	4,420	11,473	7,955	7,750	8,045	9,599	6,739	6,739
Lemons and limes .....	1,688	1,960	2,038	1,904	1,597	3,200	3,595	3,003	3,455	3,286	3,471	3,771	1,747	2,276
Grapefruit .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Apples .....	590	1,715	5,398	657	1,251	1,324	1,324	128	1,280	1,842	2,050	1,169	18	887
Grapes .....	9	29	13	26	116	686	6	10	14	115	157	391	110	141
Other .....	66	1,645	232	1,065	116	825	477	434	892	938	609	522	367	395
Dried fruits .....	9,171	10,180	9,874	6,623	9,754	7,744	8,425	8,245	8,067	11,428	8,080	9,178	6,832	8,555
Raisins .....	2,736	1,227	1,318	1,318	2,085	1,679	1,143	1,933	1,261	1,656	1,433	1,718	1,720	1,839
Prunes .....	5,071	5,322	5,595	3,594	6,774	4,761	5,874	5,244	5,535	8,608	5,840	6,974	4,828	6,323
Other .....	1,364	3,631	3,072	1,711	895	1,304	1,008	1,068	1,271	1,164	807	886	284	393
Fruit juices .....	5,337	6,285	9,873	4,183	5,874	7,424	8,914	6,383	3,677	4,447	4,744	8,754	8,644	8,103
Orange .....	3,042	3,310	6,717	1,316	3,500	4,623	4,803	3,500	1,855	1,742	2,740	5,514	5,946	5,145
Grapefruit .....	1,007	1,281	875	968	594	1,090	1,827	1,491	1,551	1,467	772	1,719	1,472	1,615
Other .....	1,288	1,694	2,181	1,781	1,786	1,754	31,605	26,142	29,348	35,917	27,280	18,971	14,391	22,724
Canned fruits 4/ .....	12,905	18,242	17,136	17,631	17,386	19,754	16,030	13,213	11,857	14,618	11,544	6,216	3,726	8,671
Peaches .....	2,319	5,454	5,621	6,391	7,739	9,356	16,030	13,213	11,857	14,618	11,544	6,216	3,726	8,671
Fruit cocktail .....	1,432	2,034	2,472	2,704	2,385	2,992	4,469	5,358	6,175	7,090	7,006	5,824	4,598	5,827
Pineapples .....	8,217	8,662	7,822	7,804	5,889	5,290	9,004	6,110	9,238	8,948	7,476	6,085	5,231	5,303
Other .....	937	2,092	1,221	1,052	1,173	2,116	2,102	1,461	2,078	5,261	1,254	846	836	2,923
Other fruits .....	185	159	472	466	1,477	1,160	1,409	1,212	1,147	1,671	1,835	855	835	1,629
Vegetables and preparations .....	9,226	8,191	9,435	13,529	12,431	13,337	24,611	33,048	23,676	21,160	20,004	12,536	16,338	17,437
Pulse .....	2,185	879	1,487	6,552	3,345	3,251	7,487	14,993	8,517	10,456	12,335	6,596	8,242	10,320
Dried beans .....	1,051	551	345	3,272	843	776	2,856	9,928	4,604	4,353	7,335	1,737	5,686	3,240
Dried peas .....	1,134	328	1,142	3,280	2,702	2,475	4,631	5,065	3,913	6,103	4,849	4,859	5,002	4,634

Continued--

Table 5.--U.S. exports to the EC: Value by commodity, calendar years 1956-59--Continued

Commodity	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
-- 1,000 dollars --														
<b>Nonvariable-levy commodities--Con.</b>														
Fresh vegetables .....	624	169	9	20	13	360	1,171	2,520	159	488	518	860	1,566	1,000
Canned vegetables .....	4,254	4,222	6,124	4,376	6,247	6,400	10,009	11,392	9,926	7,818	4,519	2,620	2,100	1,543
Asparagus .....	2,139	3,290	5,431	2,121	5,225	5,394	8,537	9,407	8,932	7,132	3,695	1,985	1,428	692
Other .....	2,115	932	693	2,255	1,022	1,006	1,472	1,985	993	686	824	635	672	851
Other vegetables and preparations .....	2,163	2,921	1,815	2,581	2,626	3,326	5,944	4,143	5,074	2,398	2,632	2,460	4,430	4,574
Hides and skins .....	16,326	25,254	18,721	20,114	24,030	21,987	20,560	16,426	27,433	31,601	28,384	17,777	21,962	24,371
Cattle hides .....	6,483	16,713	11,449	13,592	15,144	14,122	11,187	21,195	25,130	21,540	12,022	15,885	19,958	19,958
Calves and kip skins .....	6,706	6,855	6,171	5,615	3,925	5,093	3,731	1,941	2,108	4,344	4,600	3,620	2,951	1,500
Other .....	1,137	1,886	1,101	907	1,520	1,750	2,707	3,298	4,130	2,127	2,244	2,135	3,126	2,911
Oilseeds and products .....	159,409	183,393	95,860	183,764	198,420	178,879	233,179	249,365	343,725	383,309	464,783	477,407	488,840	499,581
Oil cake and meal .....	9,793	5,988	7,782	22,305	18,604	16,274	46,020	61,520	76,637	110,736	169,872	156,558	175,054	190,181
Soybean .....	4,242	4,689	6,388	15,155	14,787	14,980	41,963	58,117	71,146	102,288	140,583	152,312	167,983	182,601
Other .....	5,551	1,299	1,394	7,150	3,727	1,294	4,057	3,403	5,491	8,448	9,289	4,246	7,071	7,571
Oilseeds .....	95,647	93,364	71,012	119,199	135,464	133,946	173,998	169,440	234,005	236,983	299,263	312,686	300,973	295,000
Soybeans .....	69,385	76,483	62,070	98,452	124,066	121,543	182,320	159,436	213,867	226,201	278,673	294,161	271,735	277,271
Flaxseeds .....	26,151	16,630	8,912	20,736	11,357	12,315	11,396	9,079	19,003	8,947	17,750	14,105	22,462	15,111
Other .....	111	251	30	11	41	88	282	925	1,135	1,835	2,840	4,412	6,776	2,611
Vegetable oils .....	53,969	84,041	17,066	42,260	44,352	28,659	13,161	18,405	33,083	35,590	15,648	8,163	12,813	14,401
Cottonseed .....	31,168	41,353	5,527	28,480	28,194	19,541	8,776	12,675	18,188	23,087	3,839	130	261	4,291
Soybean .....	9,210	29,145	9,051	10,054	10,444	2,603	1,218	1,547	5,296	2,055	19	71	96	241
Linseed .....	9,944	9,486	275	688	3,449	2,399	482	800	1,443	1,679	8,497	4,042	8,715	1,437
Other .....	3,647	4,057	2,213	3,038	2,265	4,116	2,685	3,383	8,156	8,769	3,293	3,920	3,741	8,425
Tallow 3/ .....	49,952	41,308	33,056	44,270	37,646	31,064	26,375	25,921	34,989	37,222	34,663	25,272	19,971	14,208
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	75,495	80,552	89,500	82,143	88,257	96,501	105,543	104,215	105,824	106,315	119,917	149,028	128,484	149,061
Variety meats, fresh or frozen 3/ .....	13,360	12,080	13,030	12,258	14,241	16,351	16,327	21,087	32,280	34,371	35,026	34,371	31,475	37,254
Nuts and preparations .....	8,674	3,872	1,578	2,439	7,502	1,438	3,024	4,339	5,789	11,836	5,031	6,491	25,097	12,330
Hops .....	1,073	2,265	4,208	1,391	1,141	968	2,480	2,490	2,426	2,723	3,595	2,049	1,309	1,112
Corn byproducts, feed .....	11	44	223	2,145	981	809	3,443	6,824	7,894	15,802	19,310	18,839	28,664	36,758
Food for relief and charity .....	46,678	40,479	30,121	18,206	14,803	18,192	14,558	10,164	6,354	4,656	4,554	1,388	1,182	468
Other .....	45,683	45,104	32,093	43,337	40,245	43,366	47,502	53,537	46,365	50,336	52,469	47,238	26,296	46,843
Total nonvariables .....	699,441	860,476	585,136	576,211	799,611	714,514	671,387	725,509	890,812	850,254	922,257	931,031	892,293	929,050
Total EC .....	1,101,433	1,093,665	821,583	926,011	1,098,724	1,157,051	1,150,731	1,171,411	1,415,877	1,476,453	1,564,225	1,460,099	1,367,386	1,268,619

1/ Grains, poultry, and pork were subject to variable levies beginning on July 30, 1962; rice, on Sept. 1, 1964; and beef and dairy products, on Nov. 1, 1964.

2/ Lard for food is a variable-levy commodity, while lard for industrial use is bound in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) at 3 percent ad valorem. U.S. lard is for food use.

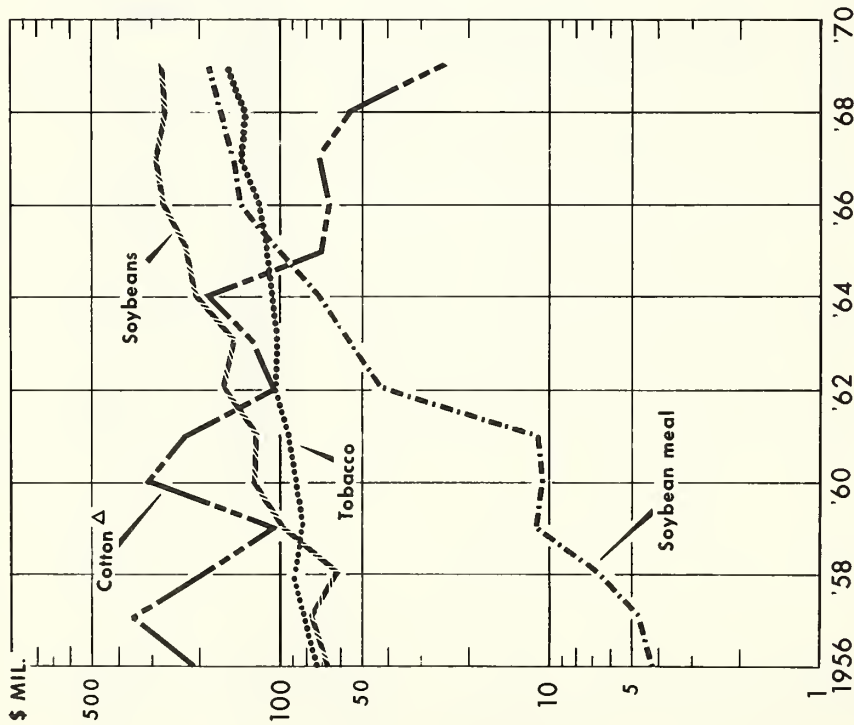
3/ Although canned poultry, tallow, and variety meats are subject to variable levies, these cannot exceed the amount of import duties bound in GATT.

4/ Variable levy on sugar-added content only.

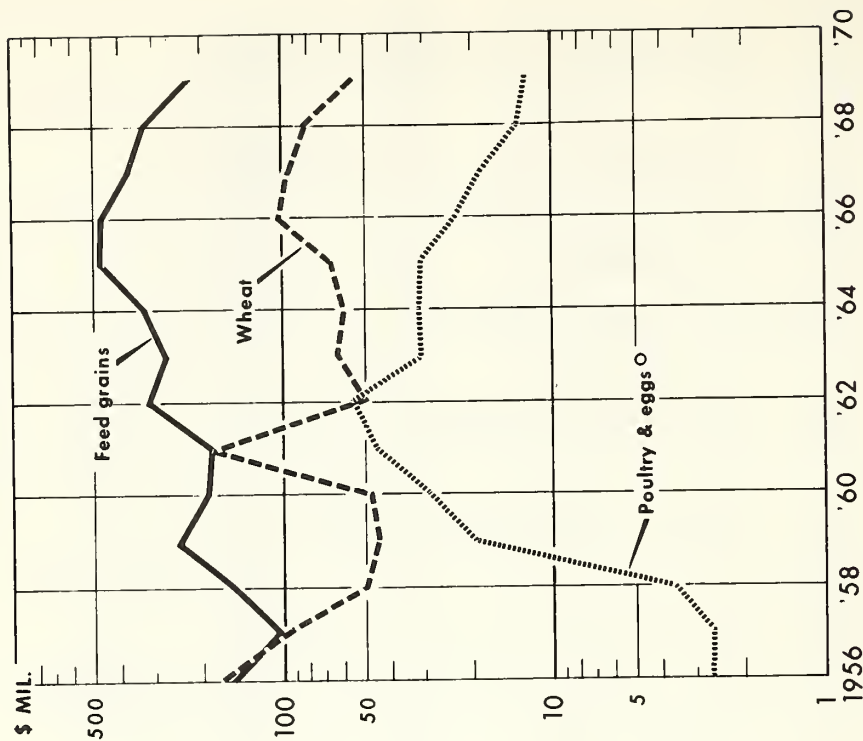


# U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS TO THE EC, BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

NONVARIABLE-LEVY ITEMS



VARIABLE-LEVY ITEMS



Δ EXCLUDES LINTERS. ○ EXCLUDES CANNED POULTRY.  
 COMMODITIES SHOWN MADE UP ABOUT 3/4 OF TOTAL RECENTLY. VERTICAL SCALE IS LOGARITHMIC.

Figure 1

sate for revaluation, but were permitted to compensate their farmers for lower prices for the next 4 years by direct payments from the German Treasury, manipulation of the value-added taxes, and direct payments from FEOGA.

### U.S. Exports of Variable-levy Commodities

U.S. exports of commodities subject to the EC's variable levies totaled \$340 million in 1969 -- down nearly one-third from 1968. Exports of corn, grain sorghums, and wheat were down substantially. Poultry exports, on the downturn since the inception of the variable levies in 1962, totaled only \$13 million last year, compared with the high of \$53 million in 1962. Some of the 1969 decline in variable-levy commodities, especially grains, is the direct effect of the January-March 1969 longshoremen's strike at Atlantic and Gulf ports. Because of plentiful world supplies of grains, the EC could purchase from other countries during the strike period. This contrasts with the 1963 and 1965 strike period, when the EC stockpiled considerable quantities of grains.

Feed grains.--A one-third decline in U.S. exports of feed grains to the EC reflected reduced takings by all members (table 6). Exports to the Netherlands, the largest market in the EC for U.S. grains, were down 1.1 million tons. However, a substantial part of the grains to the Netherlands is later transshipped to other countries, EC as well as non-EC countries. While U.S. exports of grains to the Community declined sharply in 1969, intra-EC feed grain exports increased to over 4 million tons from the 3.2 million in 1968, but fell well below the 1960-64 average. France has been benefiting most from this increased intra-feed grain trade. In 1969, the French exports to other EC members totaled 3.5 million tons or approximately three-fourths of the total intra-EC trade. The European Community imported about one-third of the grains used for feed. This is down substantially from two-fifths in 1965, before grain prices were unified in the Community.

The high price of feed grain in EC because of the variable levies and high support price has encouraged EC feed manufacturers to substitute cheaper products. These products include beet pulp, cassava, manioc, gluten feed, corn byproducts (particularly corn gluten feed), and other grain byproducts. Because of this increased substitution, U.S. exports of corn byproducts have increased sharply in the last 2 years. In 1969, they totaled \$38 million, up from \$29 million in 1968. While some corn byproducts have variable levies, the grain residue products from starch manufacturing can enter into

Table 6.--Feed grain exports to the European Community: Quantity, value, and percentage change, calendar years 1968 and 1969 <sup>1/</sup>

Country	1968	1969	1968	1969	Percentage change
	1,000 metric tons		1,000 dollars		Percent
Netherlands .....	2,803	1,683	134,947	85,394	-37
West Germany .....	1,288	701	64,876	36,574	-44
Belgium-Luxembourg ...	655	643	31,670	32,776	+3
France .....	235	74	11,985	3,877	-78
Italy .....	1,866	1,286	93,911	68,151	-27
Total .....	6,847	4,387	337,389	226,720	-32

<sup>1/</sup> Includes corn seed and corn for relief and charity, which are not included in table 5.



the Community without a variable levy. Since most of the corn byproducts are considered nonvariable-levy items, they have been included with the nonvariable-levy group. Most U.S. exports are estimated to be corn gluten feed. This product sells for approximately \$56 per ton in the United States.

Nearly all of the corn byproduct -- corn gluten feed -- is destined for the Netherlands. Using linear programming, feed manufacturers in the Netherlands have been instrumental in developing the most economic feed rations. Community production of feed grains-- corn, oats, and barley -- totaled 32 million tons in 1969, compared with 31.3 million tons in 1968 and the 1960-64 average of 23.4 million. While overall area of grain production has increased only slightly, yields have jumped one-fifth because of increased fertilization and improved seeds and cultivating practices. Because the EC's high price supports encourage greater self-sufficiency, growth prospects for U.S. feed grain exports in this market are very discouraging.

Wheat.--Calendar year 1969 exports to the EC dropped one-third to only \$56 million. The decline was most pronounced to the Netherlands and West Germany. However, shipments to other EC countries also dropped sharply from the previous year. U.S. exports of wheat to the EC have trended downward since the unification of prices. They hit a low of \$51 million in 1962, increased to \$106 million in 1966, but have trended downward since. Some U.S. wheat exports to the EC are a high-quality high-protein wheat used for blending with indigenous EC wheat. In addition, the United States exports a large amount of durum wheat to both France and Italy for use in pastry products.

Wheat production in the EC has increased about 5 percent annually since 1962. In 1969, the EC harvested 31.6 million tons, 2 percent below 1968, but one-fifth above the 1960-64 average. Nearly all EC production is soft wheat. Besides supplying its own domestic use, the EC, particularly France, exports considerable quantities of soft wheat. In 1969, the EC exported about 8 million tons, including 6 million tons from France. In addition, an estimated 4 million tons in 1969 was denatured and used for feed wheat.

Rice.--U.S. rice exports have been increasing slightly for a number of years. In 1969, rice exports totaled \$31 million, 11 percent above a year earlier and record high. Small quantities of rice are produced in Italy and France. However, for the most part, the EC is a large importer of rice. European cooks favor long-grain rice, the kind the United States grows.

Poultry.--Exports of poultry to the EEC continue to decline because of the high variable and supplementary levies on these products. Nearly all categories of poultry have been affected. However, exports of baby chicks and turkeys increased slightly in 1969. Most of the turkey meat exports are parts for the West German market. U.S. exports to EC reached a peak of \$53 million in 1962, prior to the imposition of the variable levies. The high price support has encouraged poultry production in EC. In the Netherlands, production has increased at an annual rate of 14 percent since 1962.

The EC is now self-sufficient in the production of poultry meat. However, low prices would encourage increased consumption and purchases from the United States.

#### U.S. Exports of Nonvariable-levy Commodities

Exports of commodities not subject to the EC variable levy increased to \$929 million, 4 percent above the 1968 level. Oilseeds and products accounted for 54 percent of this group. Tobacco exports were up moderately and totaled \$149 million. Other increases were noted for hides and skins, fruit, and variety meats.

Oilseeds and oilseed products.--Exports of oilseeds and oilseed products to the EC have been increasing at an annual rate of 11 percent since 1962. At \$227 million, the soybean total was 2 percent higher than in 1968. Quantity was even higher because of reduced

prices the past year. There has been a substantial increase in EC demand for protein meal. This increase in U.S. exports reflects (1) increased EC substitution of protein meal for more expensive feed grains in feed rations, (2) lower U.S. prices for soybeans and oil meal, and (3) reduced output and higher prices for other protein meal, especially fishmeal from Peru. The EC imports nearly all of its protein used in feed rations and the United States alone accounts for over two-fifths of this total.

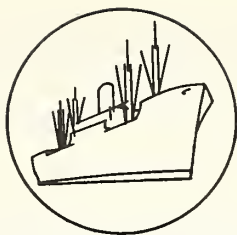
Exports of vegetable oils gained slightly in 1969, aided largely by increased purchases of U.S. cottonseed oil. The EC prefers cottonseed to other vegetable oils, including soybean oil. In the past year, the United States released large quantities of cottonseed oil from CCC stocks for export.

Cotton.--EC cotton purchases from the United States have been declining the past 2 years because of increased foreign free world cotton production, lower U.S. production,, and increased use of manmade fibers in the EC.. In 1969, production of manmade fibers totaled 3,286.6 million pounds, equivalent to 10 million bales of cotton.

Tobacco.--U.S. exports of tobacco to the EC totaled \$149 million in 1969, up 16 percent from 1968. Part of the value increase is due to larger exports of higher priced stemmed tobacco and increased quality in U.S. tobacco. West Germany continues to be the largest purchaser of U.S. tobacco in the EC taking \$90 million worth or 60 percent of total U.S. exports in 1969 to the EC. Exports to the Netherlands, our next important tobacco outlet in the EC, totaled \$23 million, down from \$30 million in 1968. The United States has been able to account for a larger share of tobacco imports since the U.N. trade sanctions against Rhodesia. Prior to these sanctions, Rhodesia exported as much as \$43 million worth of tobacco to the EC. There is considerable demand for U.S. tobacco because of its distinctive aroma and taste.

Hides and skins.--U.S. exports of hides and skins rose to \$24 million -- up 11 percent from 1968. Large supplies of U.S. hides at attractive prices have encouraged the EC to purchase more hides from the United States. In addition, demand for leather has been rising in the EC despite increased use of synthetic products. West Germany is the largest market for U.S. hides and skins. It purchased \$9 million worth in 1969, up 12 percent from the year earlier.

Fruits and vegetables.--Combined exports of fruits and vegetables increased to \$83 million, up 35 percent in 1969 from a year earlier. U.S. production increased substantially and larger stocks were available for export. Exports of oranges increased \$12 million to total \$14 million in 1969. Increased production of oranges in Florida contributed most to the overall increase. In addition, increases also occurred for dried fruits, canned fruits, and fruit juices, reflecting generally larger supplies and lower prices.



## SPECIAL in this issue

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### U.S. EXPORTS OF PLANTING SEEDS TREND UPWARD

The United States accounts for about one-sixth of the world's total seed exports. As a seed importer, its global share in the 1960's was about one-tenth. As the past decade's largest trader in seeds, the European Community accounted for one-fourth of the exports and one-third of the imports. Countries of the European Free Trade Association were equally important as both exporters and importers. Canada was principally an exporter, while Japan was an importer.

The Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) code for seeds is 292.5, planting seeds, fruits and spores. Data reported to the United Nations or Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) are based upon this classification, which includes alfalfa seed; ladino, red, and other clover seed; bent, fescue, rye, Kentucky blue, timothy, and other grass seed; and carrot, onion, and other vegetable seeds. World trade data in this article are based on the 292.5 category compiled by these organizations, as reported by individual countries.

World imports of seeds for planting has trended upward since 1961, rising 39 percent to \$167 million by 1967 after reaching a high of \$170 million in 1966. The principal importers include Europe, Canada, the United States, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand (table 7). During 1961-67, these countries accounted for four-fifths of both world exports and imports of seeds.

Taking 56 percent of 1967's world imports of planting seeds were the EC, EFTA, Canada, Japan, and Australia (table 7). Their total receipts were valued at nearly \$100 million. In 1967 and 1968, their total receipts declined slightly from 1966. During the same years, the U.S. share to these countries declined slightly.

Among selected importing countries, the United States was a major supplier to Mexico, Canada, Japan, and Australia (table 8). The European Community received 12 percent of its total seed imports from the United States. EFTA's imports from the United States accounted for 13 percent of its total seed imports in 1967 and 1968. This was down from 16 percent in 1966. Canada imported \$5.6 million worth of seeds in 1968; the United States supplied \$4.3 million or 77 percent of the total. Mexico's estimated seed imports that year were valued at \$2.6 million, with the U.S. share at 86 percent.

The United States supplied about 60 percent of Japan's seed imports from 1966 through 1968. Since Japan's total seed imports rose by 29 percent during the 3-year period, the U.S. share increased by nearly the same amount -- up 27 percent in 3 years. Australia's strong demand for seeds resulted in a 24-percent increase in its takings from 1966 to 1968. Although the U.S. share of Australia's seed imports increased from 38 percent in 1966 to 43 percent in 1967, it fell back to 38 percent in 1968.



Table 7.--World trade in seeds for planting (SITC 292.5): Value by selected region, calendar years 1961-68 <sup>1/</sup>

Region	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
-- Million dollars --								
Major exporter:								
EC .....	28	32	37	45	46	44	46	50
EFTA .....	19	17	24	22	25	22	19	21
East Europe and U.S.S.R. ....	19	32	27	22	21	30	32	2/
Canada .....	9	11	13	12	13	15	9	10
United States .....	18	18	24	27	27	31	30	29
World .....	114	137	158	162	166	176	154	2/
Major importer:								
EC .....	40	43	48	56	57	60	57	58
EFTA .....	16	21	23	24	28	25	25	24
East Europe and U.S.S.R. ....	15	14	21	23	24	25	31	2/
Canada .....	6	5	5	6	6	6	5	6
United States .....	13	14	19	15	15	15	12	14
Japan .....	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4
Australia and New Zealand .....	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3
World .....	120	129	151	164	169	170	167	2/

<sup>1/</sup> Includes alfalfa seed; ladino, red, and other clover seed; bent, fescue, rye, Kentucky blue, timothy, and other grass seed; carrot, onion, and other vegetable seeds; flower seed; and seeds, not elsewhere classified. These are included in Schedule B numbers 292.5005 through 292.5085.

<sup>2/</sup> Not available.

Source: FAO Trade Yearbook 1967 and 1968, for years 1961-67, and for years 1967-68, United Nations printouts -- a special tabulation for USDA.

Table 8.--Imports of seeds for planting (SITC 292.5): Value by selected area or country and U.S. share, calendar years 1966-68

Area or country by year	Total	U.S. share	Percentage U.S. of total
	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1966:			
EC .....	60,399	7,963	13.2
EFTA .....	26,016	4,262	16.4
Canada .....	6,143	4,933	80.3
Mexico .....	2,630	2,174	82.7
West Germany .....	21,994	2,197	10.0
Japan .....	3,236	1,971	60.9
Italy .....	12,621	2,835	22.5
France .....	13,462	1,403	10.4
Netherlands .....	8,331	1,306	15.7
United Kingdom .....	11,633	1,927	16.6
Australia .....	2,512	947	37.7
1967:			
EC .....	57,490	7,013	12.2
EFTA .....	25,215	3,380	13.4
Canada .....	5,159	4,120	79.9
Mexico .....	2,573	2,221	86.3
West Germany .....	19,084	2,563	13.4
Japan .....	3,789	2,295	60.6
Italy .....	10,775	1,579	14.7
France .....	13,575	1,480	10.9
Netherlands .....	9,591	1,206	12.6
United Kingdom .....	11,786	1,285	10.9
Australia .....	3,044	1,316	43.2
1968:			
EC .....	57,596	6,879	11.9
EFTA .....	24,342	3,192	13.1
Canada .....	5,635	4,315	76.6
Mexico .....	<u>1/2</u> ,573	<u>1/2</u> ,221	86.3
West Germany .....	19,294	3,447	17.9
Japan .....	4,186	2,507	59.9
Italy .....	9,696	913	9.4
France .....	13,447	1,177	8.8
Netherlands .....	10,049	996	9.9
United Kingdom .....	11,725	1,238	10.6
Australia .....	3,119	1,181	37.9

1/ Calendar year 1967.

Source: United Nations printouts -- a special tabulation for USDA.



## U.S. Seed Exports

In 1969, the value of U.S. seed exports totaled over \$30 million and gained moderately over 1968 (table 9). Canada, Mexico, the United Kingdom, the European Community, Japan, and Australia received nearly four-fifths of the 1969 seed exports from the United States. The value of exports to these six markets was over two-thirds of the total export value for seeds.

The European Community was the largest market, with West Germany taking two-fifths of the EC's total. Among the Community's various seed imports, fescue, vegetable, and bent grass seed accounted for most of the total. Japan, which ranked as the second largest market for U.S. seed exports, purchased mainly ladino clover, fescue, and rye grass in 1969. Canada, the third largest market, purchased mainly certified alfalfa, Kentucky blue grass, and vegetable seeds. Mexico, in fourth place, received mostly alfalfa and vegetable seeds. Australia purchased grass and vegetable seeds.

Among the various categories of U.S. seed exports, prices ranged widely. This was not reflected in the total seed export value, but was evident among individual countries. For instance, Japan's \$3.5 million purchase of seeds from the United States totaled 17 million pounds. The average unit value was 20 cents per pound. Japan's purchases were mainly clover and rye grass seed. Shipments to Brazil, 666,000 pounds, valued at \$953,000, had an average value of \$1.43 per pound. These exports included mainly vegetable seeds.

Grass seed was priced the lowest, ranging from an average of 15 cents per pound for timothy to 34 cents for bent grass in 1969. Clover seed, other than ladino, and

Table 9.--U.S. exports of seeds, except oilseeds, (SITC 292.5):  
Quantity and value, calendar years 1968 and 1969

Country	Quantity		Value		Average Unit price	
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
	1,000 pounds		1,000 dollars		Dollars	
Canada .....	12,290	12,073	4,049	3,890	0.33	0.32
Mexico .....	12,511	8,283	3,747	3,855	.30	.47
Venezuela .....	381	516	363	385	.95	.75
Chile .....	1,090	721	483	369	.44	.51
Brazil .....	751	666	722	953	.96	1.43
Argentina .....	1,183	1,137	618	715	.52	.63
Sweden .....	893	1,448	319	536	.36	.37
Denmark .....	1,016	930	475	543	.47	.58
United Kingdom .....	3,373	2,652	1,211	1,124	.36	.42
EC .....	20,968	22,505	7,255	7,975	.35	.35
Poland .....	444	225	246	134	.55	.60
Spain .....	1,295	1,472	347	699	.27	.47
Japan .....	11,608	16,922	2,159	3,463	.19	.20
Australia .....	2,876	2,486	1,095	1,114	.38	.45
Congo (Kinshasa) .....	183	0	597	0	3.26	0
Republic of South Africa .....	827	947	322	397	.39	.42
Other .....	8,975	7,240	4,447	4,776	.50	.66
Total .....	80,664	80,223	28,455	30,928	.35	.39

uncertified alfalfa seed, averaged 35 and 39 cents per pound, respectively; certified alfalfa seed averaged 44 cents per pound. Vegetable and flower seeds were substantially higher priced, with average prices ranging from \$1.13 per pound for carrot seed to \$2.95 for onion seed.

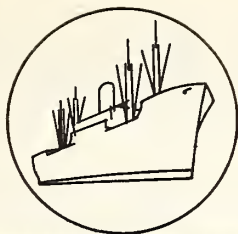
The United States also exported corn seed and grain sorghum seed in 1969 (table 10). Corn seed exports were valued at \$3.8 million in 1969, up 5 percent from 1968. Canada was the principal country in both years, although the quantity and value of exports to Canada declined moderately in 1969.

Italy ranked as the second largest overseas market, taking \$980,495 worth of corn seed in 1969. This boosted the EC's total substantially above the \$1.1 million in 1968. Other large markets included Mexico, West Germany, and Spain. Combined, the U.S. exports to Canada, EC, Mexico, and Spain totaled \$3.3 million, 88 percent of the 1969 U.S. corn seed exports.

In 1969, U.S. exports of grain sorghum seed totaled \$2.6 million. Prior to January 1, 1969, grain sorghum seed was not separately classified, and export data are not available for earlier years. Mexico was the major market in 1969, and received 59 percent of this seed. France took 31,950 bushels, valued at \$175,241. Total EC purchases of U.S. grain sorghum seed in 1969 were valued at \$246,000.

Table 10.--U.S. exports of corn seed and grain sorghum seed:  
Quantity and value, calendar years 1968 and 1969

Commodity and destination	Quantity		Value	
	1968	1969	1968	1969
	1,000 bushels		1,000 dollars	
Corn seed, except sweet corn:				
Canada .....	177	160	1,195	1,034
Mexico .....	67	110	414	692
Argentina .....	18	14	100	77
EC .....	167	354	1,063	1,541
Spain .....	43	12	249	76
Japan .....	9	14	71	150
Other .....	80	34	523	242
Total .....	561	698	3,615	3,812
Grain sorghum seed:				
Mexico .....	---	593	---	1,525
EC .....	---	54	---	246
Pakistan .....	---	90	---	109
Other .....	---	272	---	717
Total .....	---	1,009	---	2,597



## SPECIAL in this issue

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### SELECTED PRICE SERIES OF INTERNATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

A 14-percent break in the export price of Thai rice from a month and a year earlier was the major development in January (table 11). Weekly quotations in that series were remarkably stable (\$182.40-\$189.60 a metric ton) from August 11 through December 1, 1969, despite an outlook for plentiful world supplies. However, in the second week of December, as the Thai harvest season began, the rice price dropped to \$177.60 a ton. It then stabilized for the rest of 1969. But with the beginning of 1970, it plunged to \$156.00, stabilized at \$153.60, and averaged \$154.20 for January. World rice production outside Communist Southeast Asia during 1969/70 is estimated to be up 4.5 percent from a year earlier. Nevertheless, U.S. exports of milled rice during July-December 1969 were 367 million pounds more than a year earlier, a 22-percent gain. Their unit value was \$181.52 a metric ton, compared with \$183.38 during July-December 1968.

Prices of U.S. No. 3 Yellow corn and of sorghum grain, both c.i.f. U.K., were up almost 4 percent since December. The sorghum grain price remained virtually at parity with the U.S. corn price. A year ago, by contrast, sorghum grain was quoted \$4.95 a metric ton or 8 percent below corn. The Argentine corn price, c.i.f. U.K., was also up, but only 1 percent above December and 3 percent above January 1969. This implied virtual parity with the prices of U.S. No. 3 Yellow corn and of sorghum grain. Argentine corn, almost always selling at a premium over U.S. corn, has not been so low-priced relative to U.S. corn since May 1967.

One of the most interesting export features of the current fiscal year has been the strong demand for soybeans. Despite record U.S. production and carryover from the old crop, in 1969, the price of U.S. No. 2 soybeans, c.i.f. U.K., continuously rose from a long-time low of \$99.31 a metric ton last August to \$108.88 in January. At that level it was still 2.1 percent below a year earlier. U.S. soybean exports during the most recent 12 months have exceeded 300 million bushels since October and have continued to grow month by month; 311 million bushels were exported in 1969.

U.S. and Canadian wheat export prices show little or no change from December to January. However, the c.i.f. U.K. quotations for both declined almost 70 cents a metric ton; thus the premium of Northern Manitoba No. 2 over U.S. No. 2 Hard Winter wheat remained virtually unchanged; it amounted to \$4.73 and compared with \$7.49 in January 1969. The spread between the U.S. Hard Winter wheat price, c.i.f. U.K., and the Gulf ports buyer's price continued to narrow; it was \$17.45 compared with \$18.14 in December, \$19.47 in November, and \$9.84 in January 1969. Abundant supplies of Australian wheat are reflected in a further price decline to \$63.78 a metric ton, 2.7 percent below December and 6.5 percent below a year ago. Reports from Brazil indicating shipments of Argentine wheat help to explain the continued absence of quotations for such wheat in the United Kingdom.

The c.i.f. Liverpool price of American cotton, Memphis Territory, strict middling, 1-1/16 inches, remained unchanged at 29.0 cents a pound, with U.S. cotton exports continuing their steep decline.



Table 11.--Selected price series of international significance

Year and month	Wheat, Canada, No. 1 Northern, in-store Fort William-Port Arthur export (Class II)				Wheat, U.S. No. 1, Hard Winter, ordinary protein, f.o.b. Gulf ports 1/				Wheat, U.S. No. 2, Hard Winter, c.i.f., U.K., nearest forward shipment				
	Can. \$/bu.	\$/m.t.	\$/bu.	\$/m.t.	Buyer's price or payment	Export certificate	Seller's price	\$/bu.	\$/m.t.	\$/bu.	\$/m.t.	\$/bu.	\$/m.t.
1969													
January	1.96	66.74	1.72	63.20	0.15	5.51	57.59	1.57	57.59	30.92	73.04		
February	1.97	66.81	1.71	62.83	.16	5.88	56.95	1.55	56.95	30.76	72.65		
March	1.95	66.31	1.68	61.73	.15	5.51	56.22	1.53	56.22	30.31	71.60		
April	1.90	64.55	1.69	62.10	.16	5.88	56.22	1.53	56.22	30.05	70.99		
May	1.90	64.65	1.69	62.10	.17	6.25	55.85	1.52	55.85	30.61	72.31		
June	1.91	64.77	1.68	61.73	.23	8.45	53.28	1.45	53.28	31.09	73.44		
July	1.90	64.65	1.63	57.89	.23	8.45	51.44	1.40	51.44	31.61	74.67		
August	1.86	63.18	1.53	56.22	.10	3.67	52.54	1.43	52.54	30.87	72.91		
September	1.84	62.40	1.50	55.02	-.02	-.55	55.48	1.51	55.48	30.78	72.68		
October	1.83	62.20	1.42	52.17	-.12	-4.41	56.59	1.54	56.59	30.15	71.22		
November	1.83	62.20	1.42	52.18	-.15	-5.51	57.69	1.57	57.69	30.33	71.65		
December	1.82	61.86	1.42	52.18	-.17	-6.25	58.42	1.59	58.42	29.77	70.32		
1970													
January	1.82	61.86	1.42	52.18	-.18	-6.61	58.79	1.60	58.79	29.48	69.63		
	Wheat, Northern Manitoba No. 2, c.i.f. U.K., nearest forward shipment	\$/m.t.	\$/bu.	\$/m.t.	Wheat, Argentina Up-River, c.i.f. U.K., nearest forward shipment	\$/m.t.	\$/bu.	Wheat, Australian, c.i.f. U.K., nearest forward shipment	\$/m.t.	\$/bu.	\$/m.t.	\$/bu.	Wheat, U.S. No. 3 yellow, c.i.f. U.K., nearest forward shipment
	\$/l.t.	\$/m.t.	\$/l.t.	\$/m.t.	\$/l.t.	\$/m.t.	\$/l.t.	\$/m.t.	\$/l.t.	\$/m.t.	\$/l.t.	\$/m.t.	\$/l.t.
1969													
January	34.09	80.53	30.19	71.31	28.88	68.21	25.84	61.05	25.19	59.50			
February	33.89	80.05	30.28	71.53	28.69	67.76	25.78	60.90	24.66	58.24			
March	33.28	78.61	30.38	71.75	28.88	68.21	25.08	59.24	24.59	58.09			
April	31.95	75.47	30.38	71.75	28.72	67.85	25.90	61.18	25.32	59.82			
May	32.33	76.36	---	---	28.12	66.43	27.98	66.10	27.31	64.74			
June	32.23	76.14	---	---	28.12	66.43	29.34	69.31	26.12	61.71			
July	32.21	76.09	---	---	28.88	68.21	29.90	70.63	25.77	60.88			
August	32.03	75.66	---	---	28.56	67.47	30.44	71.90	26.42	62.41			
September	31.81	75.14	---	---	28.25	66.73	31.54	74.50	26.00	61.42			
October	32.05	75.70	---	---	27.70	65.43	---	---	25.25	62.00			
November	32.73	77.32	---	---	27.75	65.55	26.62	62.89	26.19	61.86			
December	31.76	75.03	---	---	27.75	65.55	26.41	62.39	25.82	61.00			
1970													
January	31.48	74.36	---	---	27.00	63.78	26.69	63.04	26.73	63.15			

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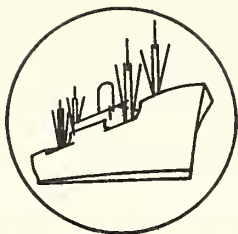
Table 11.--Selected price series of international significance--Continued

Year and month	Sorghum, grains c.i.f. U.K., nearest forward shipment 2/	Rice, Thailand White, 5% broken f.o.b. Bangkok	Soybeans, U.S. No. 2, bulk, c.i.f. U.K., nearest forward shipment	Cotton, American, Memphis Territory, strict middling 1-1/16" c.i.f. Liverpool
	B/l.t.	B/l.t.	B/l.t.	B/l.t.
	\$/m.t.	\$/m.t.	\$/m.t.	\$/m.t.
	c/lb.	c/lb.	c/lb.	c/lb.
1969				
January	23.09	75.10	47.09	29.47
February	22.84	74.50	46.69	29.14
March	21.84	77.25	46.73	28.95
April	21.97	76.50	46.65	28.95
May	23.08	79.50	46.71	28.95
June	23.31	82.40	46.70	28.79
July	23.47	82.75	43.82	28.38
August	25.88	78.50	42.04	28.25
September	27.58	77.78	42.38	28.25
October	26.62	77.25	43.35	28.40
November	26.25	77.50	44.09	28.81
December	25.78	74.40	44.34	29.00
1970				
January	26.72	64.25	46.09	29.00
	63.13	154.20	108.88	639.33

1/ Buyer's price equals seller's price plus cost of export certificate or minus export payment, except for rounding errors.

2/ January-February 1969 and May-September 1969, Argentine granifero; March-April and October 1969-January 1970, U.S./Argentine sorghums transshipped from Continental European ports.

Source: Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics, FAO: The Public Ledger, London; Grain Market News, USDA, C&MS; Bangkok Board of Trade; and Cotton and General Economic Review, Liverpool.



## Export Highlights

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### U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS, JULY-JANUARY 1969/70

Exports of farm products during July-January 1969/70 totaled \$3,818 million, 16 percent above the year-earlier pace (table 12). The sharp increase largely resulted from January's agricultural export value of \$515 million. This compares with \$178 million in January 1969, when the strike was in effect at all Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports. A more normal situation this January enabled exports of all major commodity groups, except cotton and wheat and wheat flour, to exceed last year's movements.

Total U.S. exports came to \$23 billion, up substantially from July-January 1968/69. Agriculture's 17-percent share was about the same as in the previous year.

There was an 11-percent increase in exports of animals and animal products in July-January 1969/70. Shipments of animal fats and oils totaled \$104 million, running 28 percent above last year's rate. This resulted not only from the increased value of tallow exports, but a doubling in the export value of lard. Although quantity of animal fats and oils was down from the previous year, higher unit values brought an overall increase in total export value (table 13). Meat and meat product exports totaled \$95 million, 13 percent above July-January 1968/69. Higher prices for pork and variety meats were behind the value gain since quantity dropped slightly. Shipments of fresh or frozen pork to Japan were reduced, but higher prices resulted in an overall increase in our pork exports to that Asian country. Continued large July-January exports to Japan, Western Europe, and Canada raised exports of hides and skins to \$90 million.

Cotton exports totaled \$169 million, 6 percent under July-January 1968/69. But January's cotton exports of 382,000 bales represented a marked improvement over the 55,000 bales shipped in January 1969.

Shipments of fruits and vegetables totaled \$317 million, one-fifth more than in July-January 1968/69. Fresh fruits, notably citrus, continued to account for the large upsurge in exports of fruits and preparations. Dried beans and peas accounted for much of the 16-percent increase in exports of vegetables and preparations.

Value of wheat and flour exports for the first 7 months of 1969/70 totaled \$519 million, about the same as last year's corresponding months. There was a threefold increase in these shipments in January over a year earlier. Because last year's exports were hampered by the strike, U.S. exports of wheat and wheat flour should show strong gains this year.

Exports of feed grains, excluding products, rose to \$630 million, up a third. Corn and sorghum grains accounted for all of the increase, as exports of oats and barley were well below the total for the first 7 months of last fiscal year. Corn exports totaled \$521 million, up more than one-third, while sorghum grain exports were one-fifth above the \$87 million of last fiscal year. Rice exports rose 24 percent to \$187 million. These boosts in feed grains and rice pushed total grains and preparations to \$1,378 million, 16 percent above the first 7 months of 1968/69.



Table 12.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by commodity,  
July-January 1968/69 and 1969/70

Commodity	July-January <sup>1/</sup>		Change
	1968/69	1969/70 <u>1/</u>	
	<u>-- Million dollars --</u>		<u>Percent</u>
Animals and animal products:			
Dairy products .....	82	67	-18
Fats, oils, and greases .....	81	104	+28
Hides and skins .....	73	90	+23
Meats and meat products .....	84	95	+13
Poultry products .....	34	33	-3
Other .....	45	52	+16
Total animals and products .....	399	441	+11
Cotton, excluding linters .....	179	169	-6
Fruits and preparations .....	171	209	+22
Grains and preparations:			
Feed grains, excluding products ...	472	630	+33
Rice, milled .....	151	187	+24
Wheat and flour .....	517	519	0
Other .....	48	42	-12
Total grains and preparations ...	1,188	1,378	+16
Oilseeds and products:			
Cottonseed and soybean oils .....	57	90	+58
Soybeans .....	459	568	+24
Protein meal .....	135	184	+36
Other .....	57	52	-9
Total oilseeds and products .....	708	894	+26
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	324	367	+13
Vegetables and preparations .....	93	108	+16
Other .....	224	252	+12
Total exports .....	3,286	3,818	+16

1/ Preliminary.

Table 13.--Average export prices for related agricultural products exported,  
July-January 1968/69 and 1969/70

Commodity	Unit	Average unit price		Percentage change
		1968/69	1969/70	
		-- Dollars --		-- Percent --
Animal fats and oils .....	Lb.	0.06	0.09	+50
Meats and meat products .....	Lb.	.34	.39	+15
Hides and skins .....	No.	6.33	7.49	+18
Cotton .....	Rbl.	119.12	119.64	0
Wheat and flour .....	Bu.	1.67	1.51	-10
Feed grains .....	Mton	47.13	51.70	+10
Corn .....	Bu.	1.20	1.33	+11
Rice .....	Cwt.	8.42	8.48	+1
Soybeans .....	Bu.	2.69	2.60	-3
Cottonseed and soybean oil .....	Lb.	.10	.11	+10
Protein meal .....	Ston	83.68	81.97	-2
Tobacco .....	Lb.	.89	.96	+8

January's 29-million-bushel soybean outcarry expanded the soybean 7-month total to 218 million bushels valued at \$568 million. This record pace surpassed the \$459 million worth exported in July-January 1968/69 by nearly a fourth. Flaxseed exports, which moved well during 1968/69 due to small Argentine and Mexican crops, fell 26 percent in value and 21 percent in quantity. Increased exports of cottonseed oil boosted total cottonseed and soybean outgo to \$90 million, 58 percent above July-January 1968/69. Protein meal exports in July-January 1969/70 were running more than one-third above the year-earlier rate, reflecting Western Europe's continued large demand for the favorably priced U.S. protein meal.

Growing demand for stemmed flue-cured tobacco as well as the good quality of U.S. leaf resulted in a 13-percent increase in shipments of U.S. tobacco, even at higher prices.

#### U.S. Agricultural Exports to the EC, July-January 1969/70

U.S. agricultural exports to the European Community totaled \$804 million in July-January 1969/70, up 7 percent from the corresponding months in 1968/69. However, a 20-percent export decline occurred in commodities subject to the EC's variable-import levies (table 14). Smaller shipments of feed grains, wheat, and poultry products continued to account for the bulk of this decrease. Rice and pork (excluding variety meats) showed an increase over the first 7 months of last fiscal year. Nonvariable-levy commodities continued to increase, prompted by much larger exports of fruits and vegetables, hides and skins, oilseeds and products, corn byproducts for feed, tobacco, and variety meats. Like total U.S. agricultural exports, the January export total was well above January 1969, and canceled the decline that accumulated during July-December 1969.

Readers should note the change in the classification in table 14. Corn byproducts for feed, previously listed as a variable-levy commodity group, has been shifted to the nonvariable-levy-commodity category beginning with January data. Analysis of the components of this group indicate that while some commodities are subject to the EC's variable-import levies, the major components -- corn gluten feed and meal (classified

Table 14.--U.S. exports to the EC: Value by commodity,  
January and July-January 1968/69 and 1969/70

Commodity	January		July-January	
	1969	1970	1968/69	1969/70
-- 1,000 dollars --				
<u>Variable-levy commodities 1/</u>				
Feed grains .....	2,572	12,537	176,729	143,920
Corn .....	2,568	11,203	162,676	137,046
Grain sorghums .....	4	1,334	9,343	6,830
Barley .....	0	0	2,935	0
Oats .....	0	0	1,775	44
Rice .....	1	1,468	17,774	22,872
Rye grain .....	0	0	690	121
Wheat grain .....	1,630	3,977	51,337	24,796
Wheat flour .....	4	107	615	664
Beef and veal, excl. variety meats ..	20	13	356	238
Pork, excl. variety meats .....	26	14	161	192
Lard 2/ .....	0	2	114	12
Dairy products .....	10	62	380	360
Poultry and eggs .....	360	1,261	8,256	8,503
Live poultry .....	124	206	1,213	899
Broilers and fryers .....	9	56	669	354
Stewing chickens .....	0	0	14	0
Turkeys .....	186	784	5,722	6,160
Other fresh poultry .....	0	0	72	58
Eggs .....	41	215	566	1,032
Other .....	23	802	5,183	7,745
Total .....	4,646	20,243	261,595	209,423
<u>Nonvariable-levy commodities</u>				
Canned poultry 3/ .....	1	0	115	43
Cotton, excl. linters .....	695	2,252	15,668	10,910
Fruits and preparations .....	2,002	3,201	26,318	40,812
Fresh fruits .....	318	712	8,070	11,265
Citrus .....	291	641	7,916	10,923
Oranges and tangerines .....	0	191	1,934	6,353
Lemons and limes .....	290	387	5,104	3,586
Grapefruits .....	1	62	877	981
Other .....	0	1	1	3
Apples .....	0	0	0	7
Grapes .....	27	51	76	164
Other .....	0	20	78	171
Dried fruits .....	600	287	5,414	5,870
Raisins .....	176	120	1,301	1,115
Prunes .....	405	145	3,939	4,450
Other .....	19	22	174	305
Fruit juices .....	98	365	2,585	3,921
Orange .....	62	229	1,588	2,480
Grapefruit .....	6	53	498	678
Other .....	30	83	499	763
Canned fruits 4/ .....	942	1,734	9,636	18,525
Peaches .....	186	983	2,707	8,438
Fruit cocktail .....	484	601	2,851	3,935
Pineapples .....	242	141	3,674	3,609

Continued--



Table 14.--U.S. exports to the EC: Value by commodity,  
January and July-January 1968/69 and 1969/70--Con.

Commodity	January		July-January	
	1969	1970	1968/69	1969/70
-- 1,000 dollars --				
<u>Nonvariable-levy commodities--Con.</u>				
<u>Canned fruits--Con.</u>				
Other .....	30	9	404	2,543
Other fruits .....	44	103	613	1,231
Vegetables and preparations .....	1,114	2,161	11,226	13,679
Pulse .....	697	1,436	6,733	9,587
Dried beans .....	271	938	2,755	5,583
Dried peas .....	426	498	3,978	4,004
Fresh vegetables .....	116	193	660	320
Canned vegetables .....	128	78	1,321	903
Asparagus .....	84	41	922	390
Other .....	44	37	399	513
Other vegetables and preparations ..	173	438	2,512	2,854
Hides and skins .....	599	1,209	12,496	13,750
Cattle hides .....	555	1,031	9,667	11,868
Calf and kip skins .....	20	56	1,123	499
Other .....	24	122	1,706	1,383
Oilseeds and products .....	3,507	54,033	277,509	340,852
Oil cake and meal .....	956	19,481	85,854	121,125
Soybean .....	879	19,429	80,379	115,958
Other .....	77	52	5,475	5,167
Oilseeds .....	2,296	33,605	184,569	211,641
Soybeans .....	2,138	33,030	165,016	201,175
Flaxseeds .....	0	0	16,927	8,593
Other .....	158	575	2,626	1,873
Vegetable oils .....	255	947	7,086	8,086
Cottonseed .....	0	392	188	2,016
Soybean .....	0	23	53	216
Linseed .....	241	1	4,987	850
Other .....	14	531	1,858	5,004
Tallow <u>3/</u> .....	696	0	10,963	6,411
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	76	2,717	76,038	80,698
Variety meats, fresh or frozen <u>3/</u> ...	400	2,519	16,211	23,360
Nuts and preparations .....	87	1,978	2,321	12,218
Hops .....	15	236	736	877
Corn byproducts, feed .....	426	1,295	15,689	19,359
Food for relief and charity .....	6	246	363	564
Other .....	2,858	6,672	27,000	31,323
Total nonvariables .....	12,482	78,519	492,653	594,856
Total EC .....	17,128	98,762	754,248	804,279

1/ Grains, poultry, and pork were subject to variable levies beginning on July 30, 1962; rice, on Sept. 1, 1964; and beef and dairy products, on Nov. 1, 1964. 2/ Lard for food is a variable-levy commodity, while lard for industrial use is bound in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) at 3 percent ad valorem. U.S. lard is for food use. 3/ Although canned poultry, tallow, and variety meats are subject to variable levies, these cannot exceed the amount of import duties bound in GATT. 4/ Variable levy on sugar-added content only.

2303.10) -- enter duty-free. European Community data show the import value of residue from starch manufacture listed under Brussels Trade Nomenclature (BTN) 2303.10 at \$34 million in 1968 and \$24 million in 1967. This 1968 value compared with the U.S. export value of \$33 million in 1968 for "corn byproducts for feed" Schedule B Classification 0812020, and "food waste, n.e.c.," Schedule B, No. 0819500.

A cross reference of Schedule B numbers with the BTN classification indicates that there is a difference in commodities listed under these two codes. The U.S. category of "corn byproducts for feed" includes the residue from wet-processing corn for starch extraction, while the BTN classification includes the corn gluten meal and feed or residue from starch manufacture (category 2303.10). Since commodities in this classification enter the EC free of duty, corn byproducts for feed were shifted to the non-variable-levy-commodity grouping. Furthermore, corn gluten meal and feed are currently bound by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and would be exempt from the variable levies without further negotiation.

Commodities in the U.S. Schedule B Classification 0812020 (corn byproducts for feed) are bran, cracked corn for animal feed, corn gluten feed, corn gluten meal, hominy feed, and corn grits for animal feed. All of these products, except corn gluten feed and meal, are classified under the BTN code 2302.00 and are subject to the EC's variable-import levies, but account for a small portion of the total.



# Import Highlights

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## U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS, JULY-JANUARY 1969/70

Incoming agricultural products amounted to \$3,083 million in July-January 1969/70, up 11 percent from the same period last year. Most of the advance occurred this January, when U.S. takings exceeded \$480 million against an unusually low \$209 million a year earlier. The depressed level last January resulted from the strike at Atlantic and Gulf ports.

Supplementary (competitive) agricultural imports for the 7 months rose to \$1,881 million, up 9 percent (table 15). Commodity advances included cattle, meats, grain products, raw sugar, wines, malt beverages, nursery stock, and animal feed. During January, fresh tomato entries moved up to 78 million pounds from 73 million pounds last January. However, cumulative fresh tomato imports for July through January were 110 million pounds (worth \$16 million) against 122 million pounds (about \$18 million) during July-January 1968/69. Fresh cucumber entries in January fell to 25 million pounds (\$2.2 million), from 28 million pounds (\$3.8 million) in January 1969. In general, winter vegetable imports such as green peppers, squash, and turnips, were similar to those a year earlier. Much of the growth in grain product imports stemmed from advances in prepared items.

The value of complementary (noncompetitive) imports in July-January gained 13 percent to \$1,202 million. Sharply higher values were recorded for cocoa beans, crude rubber, soluble coffee, black pepper, and vanilla beans. Price increases accounted for a substantial part of the gains. Imports were lower for drugs, essential oils, bananas, and tea.

Nonagricultural imports, including minerals, manufactures, fishery, and forest products, gained 15 percent over a year ago and totaled \$18.8 billion (table 16).



Table 15.--U.S. agricultural imports: Value by commodity,  
July-January 1968/69 and 1969/70

Commodity or commodity group	July-January		Change
	1968/69	1969/70 1/	
	Million dollars		Percent
<u>Supplementary</u>			
Animals and animal products:			
Cattle, dutiable .....	58	64	+10
Dairy products .....	63	68	+8
Hides and skins, excluding fur .....	31	28	-10
Meats and meat products, excluding poultry:			
Beef and veal .....	302	393	+30
Pork .....	113	132	+17
Other meats and products .....	35	52	+49
Wool, apparel .....	55	42	-24
Other animals and animal products .....	50	55	+10
Total animals and products .....	707	834	+18
Cotton, raw, excluding linters .....	8	4	-50
Feeds and fodders, excluding oil cake .....	8	14	+75
Fruits and preparations .....	95	89	-6
Grains and preparations .....	32	39	+22
Nuts and preparations, edible .....	67	56	-16
Oilseeds, oilnuts, and products:			
Coconut oil .....	41	33	-20
Copra .....	32	31	-3
Olive oil .....	10	10	0
Other oilseeds and products .....	47	48	+2
Seeds and nursery stock, excluding oilseeds .....	22	23	+5
Sugar and molasses:			
Sugar, cane .....	356	387	+9
Molasses, inedible .....	20	21	+5
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	78	73	-6
Vegetables and preparations .....	88	89	+1
Wines and malt beverages:			
Wines .....	63	79	+25
Malt beverages .....	15	18	+20
Other supplementary vegetable products .....	33	34	+6
Total supplementary products .....	1,722	1,881	+9
<u>Complementary</u>			
Bananas, fresh .....	103	99	-4
Cocoa and chocolate:			
Cocoa beans .....	53	127	+140
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared .....	22	23	+5
Coffee:			
Coffee, green or crude .....	598	590	-1
Coffee, soluble .....	10	28	+180
Drugs, crude .....	16	15	-6
Essential oils .....	21	16	-24
Fibers, unmanufactured .....	12	11	-8
Rubber, crude:			
Rubber, crude, dry form .....	101	162	+60
Rubber, latex .....	16	17	+6
Silk, raw .....	8	8	0
Spices .....	25	29	+16
Tea, crude .....	32	30	-6
Wool, carpet .....	27	26	-4
Other complementary products .....	19	21	+16
Total complementary products .....	1,063	1,202	+13
Total agricultural imports .....	2,785	3,083	+11

1/ Preliminary.

Table 16.—U.S. agricultural imports: Quantity and value by commodity,  
January and July-January 1968/69 and 1969/70

Commodity imported	Unit	January			July-January		
		Quantity	Value	1969	Quantity	Value	Value
		1969	1970	1969	1968/69	1969/70	1968/70
		Thousands	dollars	dollars	Thousands	dollars	dollars
<b>Supplementary</b>							
<b>Animals and animal products</b>							
Animals, live	No.	88	101	8,330	9,218	595	57,741
Cattle, dutiable	No.	1	1	467	567	13	3,870
Cattle for breeding, free	No.	2/	2/	1,473	1,199	2	8,766
Horses	No.	3/	3/	202	344	3/	2,976
Other, including live poultry	---	---	---	10,472	11,328	---	72,915
Total animals, live	---	---	---	---	---	---	79,133
<b>Dairy products</b>							
Blue-mold cheese	Lb.	142	240	77	140	2,704	1,489
Cheddar	Lb.	161	161	100	72	5,957	2,247
Colby	Lb.	108	56	38	16	4,730	1,527
Edam and Gouda	Lb.	510	659	149	314	15,596	4,829
Pecorino	Lb.	479	1,458	256	1,091	9,735	11,250
Swiss	Lb.	1,200	2,760	419	1,535	37,475	13,658
Other	Lb.	1,866	5,566	681	2,530	34,043	13,732
Total cheese	Lb.	4,466	10,900	1,720	5,698	110,240	95,406
Butter	Lb.	8	70	2	41	292	174
Casein or lactarene	Lb.	3,906	8,135	835	1,720	72,227	69,046
Other	Lb.	3/	3/	674	515	3/	3,434
Total dairy products	---	---	---	3,231	7,974	---	62,986
<b>Hides and skins, except furs</b>							
Calf and kip skins	Lb.	451	766	227	368	5,668	4,638
Cattle hides	Lb.	1,173	986	168	148	14,824	8,424
Goat and kid skins	Lb.	88	1,048	73	1,093	2,842	2,201
Sheep and lamb skins	Lb.	1,141	1,743	850	1,651	28,778	13,363
Other $\frac{1}{2}$	Lb.	438	1,719	190	905	8,075	8,607
Total hides and skins	Lb.	3,291	6,262	1,508	4,165	60,187	31,374
<b>Meat and meat preparations</b>							
<b>Beef and veal:</b>							
Canned	Lb.	7,767	14,375	3,322	5,545	74,453	83,126
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	41,682	117,468	17,973	55,693	562,729	686,721
Prepared or preserved	Lb.	2,408	5,929	1,538	3,634	43,169	42,742
Total beef and veal	Lb.	51,857	137,772	22,833	64,872	679,924	813,016
Mutton, goat, and lamb	Lb.	895	9,914	266	3,143	39,116	64,502
Pork:							
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	3,729	4,519	1,872	2,217	24,754	23,203
Hams and shoulders, canned, cooked, etc.	Lb.	5,397	11,354	4,211	9,893	116,825	123,165
Other	Lb.	1,163	3,727	767	2,489	24,383	25,305
Total pork	Lb.	10,289	19,600	6,850	14,599	165,962	171,673
Sausage casings	Lb.	3/	3/	749	2,004	3/	11,665
Other, including meat extracts	Lb.	2,409	5,917	742	2,392	27,613	36,634
Total meat and preps., except poultry	---	---	---	31,440	87,010	---	449,617
<b>Poultry products</b>							
Eggs, dried and otherwise preserved	Lb.	86	721	38	409	863	2,836
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	30	3,712	35	1,618	302	5,219
Poultry meat	Lb.	26	66	47	86	228	449
Total poultry products	---	---	---	120	2,113	---	1,316

Continued—

Table 16.—U.S. agricultural imports: Quantity and value by commodity, January and July-January 1968/69 and 1969/70—Continued

Commodity imported	Unit	January		July-January	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1969	1970 1/	1968/69	1969/70 1/
Supplementary					
Other animal products					
Beeswax	Lb.	57	293	2,237	2,295
Bones, hoofs, and horns	Lb.	3/	3/	3/	3/
Bristles, crude or prepared	Lb.	43	263	1,732	1,466
Fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	2,156	1,736	9,161	10,644
Feathers and down, crude and sorted	Lb.	195	568	3,680	3,034
Gelatin, edible	Lb.	145	1,007	6,249	7,161
Hair, unmanufactured	Lb.	14	1,152	4,821	5,281
Honey	Lb.	26	621	7,526	5,676
Wool, unmanufactured, except free in bond	G.lb.	11,726	10,123	93,415	69,872
Other		3/	973	3/	3/
Total other animal products		---	8,980	---	88,555
Total animals and animal products		---	55,751	---	706,763
Vegetable products					
Cotton, unmanufactured (480 lb.)	R.ble.	2/	3	49	29
Linters	R.ble.	9	21	79	97
Total cotton and linters	R.ble.	9	24	128	126
Fruits and preparations					
Apples, fresh	Lb.	10,114	8,609	51,615	53,172
Strawberries	Lb.	17,832	17,738	48,566	54,318
Other berries	Lb.	779	1,136	18,717	19,268
Cherries	Lb.	492	251	13,364	8,099
Dates	Lb.	3,024	308	23,098	16,812
Figs	Lb.	18	331	9,584	4,928
Grapes	Lb.	0	0	9,879	18,919
Melons	Lb.	3,569	1,984	19,867	13,255
Olives in brine	Gal.	511	1,147	10,228	9,105
Oranges, mandarin, canned	Lb.	1,277	840	40,315	40,696
Oranges, other	Lb.	14,513	4,866	64,188	40,689
Pineapples, canned, prepared, or preserved	Lb.	6,886	15,971	133,389	145,610
Pineapple juice	Gal.	188	891	2,784	6,222
Other		3/	3/	3/	3/
Total fruits and preparations		---	9,944	---	95,367
Grains and preparations					
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	200	477	5,821	7,350
Barley malt	Cwt.	18	38	212	221
Corn grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	87	62	732	573
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	207	237	936	916
Rice	Lb.	34	57	456	1,285
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	29	19	949	331
Wheat grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	13	62	128	1,098
Wheat flour	Cwt.	0	0	20	14
Biscuits, cakes, wafers, etc.	Lb.	2,891	5,909	37,322	45,424
Bread, yeast-leavened	Lb.	1,819	2,508	14,020	17,451
Other		3/	477	3/	3/
Total grains and preparations		---	2,540	---	31,938
Total		---	---	---	---

Continued—



Table 16.—U.S. agricultural imports: Quantity and value by commodity,  
January and July-January 1968/69 and 1969/70—Continued

Commodity imported	Unit	January		July-January	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1969	1970 1/2	1968/69	1969/70 1/2
Supplementary					
Nuts and preparations					
Brazil nuts	Lb.	283	1,711	32,267	18,685
Cashew nuts	Lb.	1,493	7,388	53,588	52,106
Chestnuts	Lb.	201	233	12,486	15,150
Coconut meat, fresh, prepared, or preserved	Lb.	5,058	4,633	102,771	59,378
Filberts	Lb.	380	169	3,325	1,909
Pistache nuts	Lb.	1,277	1,973	5,882	11,422
Walnuts	Lb.	55	0	831	289
Other	Lb.	3/	3/	3/	3/
Total nuts and preparations	---	---	3,163	---	66,684
Oilseeds and products					
Oil cake and meal	Lb.	6,701	943	43,868	14,955
Oilseeds:					
Copra	Lb.	66,173	4,852	377,254	386,698
Sesame seed	Lb.	2,342	2,476	17,297	20,644
Other	Lb.	3/	111	3/	3/
Total oilseeds	---	---	5,337	---	35,896
Vegetable oils and waxes:					
Cocoa butter	Lb.	85	3,144	11,406	13,020
Caranaba wax	Lb.	0	1,291	6,374	5,476
Castor oil	Lb.	3,204	9,215	75,538	83,373
Coconut oil	Lb.	152,265	147,463	306,225	285,804
Olive oil, edible	Lb.	1,731	3,298	32,199	31,338
Palm oil	Lb.	13,425	7,793	84,649	106,333
Palm kernel oil	Lb.	3,805	5,472	66,263	53,203
Tung oil	Lb.	996	81	8,200	12,965
Other	Lb.	283	4,116	33,596	26,225
Total vegetable oils and waxes	Lb.	175,794	181,792	624,450	617,937
Total oilseeds and products	---	---	26,602	---	130,172
Sugar and related products					
Sugar, cane or beet	S. ton	47	290	2,731	2,876
Molasses, inedible	Gal.	24,177	38,139	187,214	211,738
Other	---	3/	3/	3/	3/
Total sugar and related products	---	---	8,900	---	380,277
Vegetables and preparations					
Fresh, chilled, or frozen:					
Carrots	Lb.	9,148	5,014	50,600	51,756
Cucumbers	Lb.	28,487	24,704	34,298	44,667
Garlic	Lb.	129	394	8,160	6,466
Onions	Lb.	10,938	8,728	21,984	27,311
Peppers	Lb.	8,635	8,592	13,418	13,369
Potatoes, white or Irish	Cwt.	399	253	1,172	739
Tomatoes	Lb.	72,644	78,269	121,969	110,103
Turnips or rutabagas	Cwt.	105	117	634	531
Prepared or preserved:					
Cassava, flour and starch, and tapioca	Lb.	9,948	18,652	98,053	112,532
Mushrooms, incl. dried	Lb.	587	736	9,833	12,463
Pickled vegetables	Lb.	1,955	2,656	16,656	18,601
Tomatoes	Lb.	2,705	13,746	21,245	71,659
Tomato paste and sauce	Lb.	3,019	5,034	92,302	53,374
Other	Lb.	3/	3/	3/	3/
Total vegetables and preparations	---	---	24,144	---	87,899
Total oilseeds and products	---	---	26,602	---	130,172
Total sugar and related products	---	---	8,900	---	380,277
Total vegetables and preparations	---	---	24,144	---	87,899
Total oilseeds and products	---	---	26,602	---	130,172
Total sugar and related products	---	---	8,900	---	380,277
Total vegetables and preparations	---	---	24,144	---	87,899

Continued—



Table 16.—U.S. agricultural imports: Quantity and value by commodity,  
January and July-January 1968/69 and 1969/70--Continued

Commodity imported	Unit	January		July-January	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1969	1970 1/	1968/69 : 1969/70 1/	1968/69 : 1969/70 1/
		Thousands	dollars	Thousands	dollars
<b>Supplementary</b>					
Other vegetable products	—	3/	1,098	3/	8,455
Feeds and fodders, except oil cake and meal:	—	202	163	6,060	5,892
Hops	Lb.	3	502	20	2,731
Jute and jute butts, unmanufactured	L,ton:	686	747	14,013	15,285
Malt liquors	Gal.	3/	386	3/	12,896
Nursery and greenhouse stock	—	3/	1,942	3/	9,220
Seeds, except oilseeds	—	7,635	806	55,991	7,251
Spices	Lb.	20,503	12,751	125,743	78,438
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	932	4,353	13,373	62,629
Wines	Gal.	3/	726	3/	8,812
Other	—	---	23,474	---	211,609
Total other vegetable products	—	---	---	---	232,716
Total vegetable products	—	---	99,200	---	1,015,042
Total supplementary imports	—	---	154,951	---	1,721,805
<b>Complementary</b>					
Bananas, fresh	Lb.	529,911	15,735	2,370,000	103,230
Coffee, green	Lb.	48,039	16,072	1,763,096	598,435
Coffee extracts, essences, concentrates	Lb.	944	1,001	10,220	9,802
Cocoa beans	Lb.	4,489	82,337	194,901	53,189
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared	Lb.	4,887	17,825	116,756	21,549
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	—	3/	2,550	3/	15,789
Essential or distilled oils	—	3/	630	3/	20,696
Fibers, unmanufactured	L,ton:	2	502	70	12,177
Rubber, crude, natural, excl. allied gums	Lb.	48,861	10,553	698,752	116,542
Silk, raw	Lb.	12	103	1,004	8,296
Spices	Lb.	3,426	1,021	71,001	24,831
Tea	Lb.	1,859	10,826	80,007	31,632
Wool, unmanufactured, free in bond	Lb.	3,819	1,331	79,787	26,757
Other complementary agricultural products	G,lb.	3/	738	3/	20,006
Total complementary imports	—	---	53,627	---	1,062,931
Total agricultural imports	—	---	208,578	---	2,784,736
Total nonagricultural imports	—	---	1,882,122	---	16,374,764
Total imports, all commodities	—	---	2,090,700	---	19,159,500

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Less than 500.

3/ Reported in value only.

4/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins," reported in value only.

Table 17.--U.S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,  
January and July-January 1968/69 and 1969/70

Commodity exported	Unit	January		July-January	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1969	1970 1/2	1968/69	1968/69 1/2
Animals and animal products			1,000		1,000
Animals, live			dollars		dollars
Cattle .....	No.	2	926	20	8,961
Poultry, live:					
Baby chicks, excluding breeding chicks ..	No.	2,023	825	15,626	8,365
Breeding chicks .....	No.	187	592	187	6,190
Other live poultry .....	---	2/	189	2/	1,905
Other .....	---	2/	701	2/	4,369
Total animals, live .....	---	---	3,233	---	24,076
Dairy products					
Anhydrous milk fat, including donations ...	Lb.	0	0	7,104	6,371
Butter, including donations .....	Lb.	35	27	4,453	3,168
Cheese and curd, including donations .....	Lb.	395	679	513	2,742
Infants' and dietetic foods, milk base ....	Lb.	624	1,287	765	5,561
Milk and cream:					
Condensed or evaporated .....	Lb.	4,685	2,344	50,032	10,842
Dry, whole milk and cream .....	Lb.	827	1,460	13,183	2,015
Fresh .....	Gal.	100	147	732	1,038
Nonfat dry, including donations .....	Lb.	21,090	41,281	235,111	46,046
Other .....	---	2/	107	2/	2,441
Total dairy products .....	---	---	6,261	---	81,620
Fats, oils, and greases					
Lard and other rendered pig fat .....	Lb.	11,722	24,521	100,225	8,076
Tallow:					
Edible .....	Lb.	1,215	258	5,800	407
Inedible, including grease .....	Lb.	104,365	138,453	1,140,444	65,765
Other animal fats, oils, and greases .....	Lb.	6,671	12,057	90,594	7,142
Total fats, oils, and greases .....	Lb.	123,973	175,289	1,337,063	81,390
Meat and meat preparations					
Beef and veal, except offals .....	Lb.	2,067	2,584	15,563	11,760
Pork, except offals .....	Lb.	13,329	3,764	82,617	31,402
Offals, edible, variety meats .....	Lb.	5,006	13,206	127,459	29,256
Sausage casings .....	Lb.	311	914	6,118	4,031
Other, including meat extracts .....	Lb.	1,512	2,166	15,050	7,350
Total meat and preps., except poultry ...	Lb.	22,225	22,634	246,807	83,799
Poultry products					
Eggs, dried and otherwise preserved .....	Lb.	17	11	526	411
Eggs in the shell, for hatching .....	Doz.	1,282	899	6,051	5,343
Eggs in the shell, other .....	Doz.	127	46	3,319	347
Poultry meat, whole or parts, fresh, chilled, or frozen:					
Chickens .....	Lb.	5,031	5,986	54,110	14,150
Turkeys .....	Lb.	1,179	2,741	26,699	8,635
Other .....	Lb.	319	633	7,369	2,192
Poultry, canned and poultry specialties ...	Lb.	---	256	5,220	1,821
Total poultry products .....	---	---	2,962	---	34,302

Continued--

Table 17.—U.S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity, January and July-January 1968/69 and 1969/70--Continued

Commodity exported	Unit:	January			July-January		
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1969	1970	1969	1970	1968/69	1968/69
		Thousands	dollars	Thousands	dollars	1,000	
Other animal products							
Feathers and down, crude and dressed	Lb.	11	24	156	825	745	899
Gelatin, sblbs grade	Lb.	115	110	55	489	501	447
Hair, animal, except wool or fine hair	Lb.	50	21	75	1,846	673	763
Hides and skins, except furs	No.	1,254	8,970	11,267	13,012	72,641	90,037
Honey, natural	Lb.	310	70	143	7,846	956	1,463
Wool, unmanufactured, including fine hair	Cntrlb	106	97	334	10,933	7,389	4,764
Other	---	2/	1,049	1,883	2/	10,695	13,223
Total other animal products	---	---	10,341	13,913	---	93,600	111,596
Total animals and animal products	---	---	39,402	60,005	---	398,787	440,600
Vegetable products							
Cotton, unmanufactured							
Cotton	R. ble.	55	7,215	46,003	1,501	178,797	169,178
Linters	R. ble.	13	407	512	98	3,289	3,275
Total cotton and linters	R. ble.	68	7,622	46,515	1,599	182,086	172,453
Fruits and preparations							
Canned, prepared or preserved:							
Fruit cocktail	Lb.	8,407	1,408	1,707	62,836	10,792	12,141
Peaches	Lb.	6,743	885	1,938	74,391	9,167	20,216
Pears	Lb.	200	45	63	3,401	583	516
Pineapples	Lb.	2,634	441	419	40,811	6,153	6,632
Other	Lb.	1,435	385	411	15,010	3,736	5,978
Total canned fruits	Lb.	19,419	3,164	4,538	196,449	30,431	45,483
Dried:							
Prunes	Lb.	7,120	1,598	980	58,275	12,259	12,198
Grapes	Lb.	12,168	1,967	1,321	95,815	16,284	16,567
Other	Lb.	590	273	465	5,868	2,616	2,834
Total dried fruits	Lb.	19,878	3,838	2,766	159,958	31,159	31,599
Fresh:							
Apples	Lb.	10,087	977	1,264	45,968	64,004	6,243
Berries	Lb.	139	34	34	7,235	8,299	1,808
Grapefruit	Lb.	28,649	1,386	1,300	99,287	120,775	7,396
Grapes	Lb.	9,322	1,082	1,387	222,297	226,392	26,224
Lemon and limes	Lb.	15,615	1,592	1,813	149,010	134,483	15,144
Oranges, tangerines, and clematins	Lb.	46,180	3,709	4,184	188,526	310,318	27,142
Pears	Lb.	1,917	215	381	3,517	56,523	5,431
Other	Lb.	1,455	190	141	149,590	10,708	12,115
Total fresh fruits	Lb.	113,364	9,185	10,504	892,951	1,119,920	101,503
Fruit juices:							
Grapefruit	Gal.	172	237	501	2,315	3,226	3,585
Orange	Gal.	630	1,373	1,901	8,347	13,932	14,662
Other	Gal.	618	630	828	5,860	6,009	6,592
Total fruit juices	Gal.	1,420	2,240	3,230	16,522	22,652	24,839
Frozen fruits	Lb.	355	85	170	3,715	5,773	1,271
Other	---	2/	315	319	2/	3,873	4,383
Total fruits and preparations	---	---	18,827	21,527	---	170,940	209,078
Continued--							



Table 17.—U.S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,  
January and July-January 1968/69 and 1969/70--Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	January		July-January	
		Quantity 1969	Value 1970 1/2 1969	Quantity 1968/69 : 1969/70 1/2	Value 1968/69 : 1969/70 1/2
		Thousands	1,000 dollars	Thousands	1,000 dollars
<b>Grains and preparations</b>					
<b>Feed grains and products:</b>					
Barley (48 lb.)	Bu.	14	18	50	1,226
Corn, including donations (56 lb.)	Bu.	2,826	3,906	39,933	54,588
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	4,018	5,356	14,380	19,377
Oats (32 lb.)	Bu.	35	27	109	99
Total feed grains	M.ton	175	9,307	74,134	10,023
Malt and flour, including barley malt	Lb.	1,773	115	2,712	41,799
Corn grits and hominy	Lb.	1,727	73	8,149	286
Corn meal, including donations	Cwt.	77	300	229	2,764
Corn starch	Lb.	2,811	5,554	5,554	551
Oat meal, groats, and rolled oats, etc.	Lb.	6,136	2,543	2,543	145
Total feed grains and products	M.ton	193	10,545	76,217	10,365
<b>Rice:</b>					
Milled, including donations	Lb.	10,339	1,154	207,575	17,783
Brown rice	Lb.	112,182	11,958	26,033	2,470
Paddy or rough	Lb.	19	1	5	1
Total rice, milled basis	Lb.	122,533	13,113	233,611	20,254
Rye (56 lb.)	Bu.	0	0	0	0
<b>Wheat and products, including donations:</b>					
Wheat (60 lb.)	Bu.	13,860	23,177	51,709	79,588
Wheat flour, wholly of U.S. wheat	Cwt.	510	2,443	2,656	10,451
Other wheat products	Bu.	989	2,471	1,406	1,941
Total wheat and wheat products	Bu.	16,012	28,091	59,170	92,980
Bakery products	Lb.	1,054	417	1,340	512
Other, including donations	---	2/	1,201	2/	863
Total grains and preparations	---	---	53,367	---	190,826
<b>Oilseeds and products</b>					
Oil cake and meal	S.ton	51	4,484	380	31,731
<b>Oilseeds:</b>					
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	0	0	0	0
Soybeans (60 lb.)	Bu.	1,202	2,939	28,674	73,928
Other	---	2/	554	2/	1,238
Total oilseeds	---	---	3,493	---	75,168
<b>Vegetable oils and waxes, incl. donations:</b>					
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	6,945	860	53,150	6,273
Soybean oil	Lb.	58,863	5,361	73,747	9,000
Other	Lb.	9,631	1,511	18,916	3,343
Total veg oils and waxes, incl. donations	Lb.	75,439	7,732	145,813	18,616
Total oilseeds and products	---	---	15,709	---	125,513
<b>Tobacco, unmanufactured</b>					
Burley	Lb.	647	870	985	984
Cigar wrapper	Lb.	37	161	84	194
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee	Lb.	6	3	1,269	822
Flue-cured	Lb.	6,428	7,382	14,430	15,186
Maryland	Lb.	0	0	825	750
Other	Lb.	1,026	398	2,890	919
Total tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	8,144	8,814	20,483	18,855

Continued--



Table 17.—U.S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,  
January and July-January 1968/69 and 1969/70--Continued

Commodity exported	Unit:	January			July-January		
		Quantity		Value	Quantity		Value
		1969	1970 1/2	1969	1968/69	1969/70 1/2	1968/69
		Thousands		1,000 dollars	Thousands		1,000 dollars
<b>Vegetable and preparations</b>							
<b>Canned, prepared, or preserved:</b>							
Asparagus .....	Lb.	888	746	238	10,882	6,541	3,114
Corn .....	Lb.	824	1,558	150	7,357	9,750	1,408
Soups .....	Lb.	1,093	1,491	336	10,540	336	2,185
Tomatoes, tomato sauce, tomato puree, etc.	Lb.	1,770	1,675	350	10,557	23,251	3,694
Other .....	Lb.	2,049	2,350	384	20,366	20,366	3,320
Total canned vegetables .....	Lb.	6,624	7,820	1,385	59,702	71,347	12,090
Dried beans, including donations .....	Lb.	17,101	29,228	1,777	189,049	233,157	17,344
Dried peas, including cow and chick .....	Lb.	38,382	44,474	2,245	213,977	258,930	13,856
<b>Fresh:</b>							
Lettuce .....	Lb.	25,539	23,634	1,171	123,689	126,028	6,273
Onions .....	Lb.	6,327	15,341	432	44,640	72,972	2,170
Potatoes, except sweet potatoes .....	Lb.	6,314	5,110	209	111,990	123,114	3,620
Tomatoes .....	Lb.	1,835	2,222	196	73,672	69,044	7,816
Other .....	Lb.	33,197	31,962	2,357	130,735	136,755	9,121
Total fresh vegetables .....	Lb.	73,212	78,269	4,365	484,726	527,913	32,947
Frozen vegetables .....	Lb.	1,510	2,606	278	14,266	16,873	2,588
Soups and vegetables, dehydrated .....	Lb.	1,736	2,879	553	17,252	19,923	6,041
Tomato juice, canned .....	Gal.	115	145	140	707	713	816
Vegetable seasonings .....	Lb.	484	298	247	5,429	3,717	2,888
Other .....	---	2/	2/	724	2/	2/	8,638
Total vegetables and preparations .....	---	---	---	11,714	---	---	93,018
<b>Other vegetable products</b>							
Coffee .....	Lb.	2,657	2,641	2,273	15,438	14,776	13,453
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc. ....	Lb.	297	1,325	665	4,870	6,467	5,461
Essential oils and resins .....	Lb.	347	889	1,305	5,488	7,413	17,115
Feeds and fodders, except oil cake and meal	---	2/	2/	5,527	2/	2/	63,827
Flavoring sirups, sugars, and extracts .....	---	2/	2/	1,143	2/	2/	21,091
Hops .....	Lb.	1,702	1,895	1,041	9,603	8,288	5,967
Nursery stock .....	Lb.	2/	2/	1,165	2/	2/	4,360
Nuts and preparations .....	Lb.	8,045	21,123	2,740	72,628	92,213	21,778
Seeds, except oilseeds .....	Lb.	8,186	9,852	3,145	43,765	48,366	21,012
Spices .....	Lb.	393	556	196	3,662	3,702	2,461
Other, including donations .....	---	2/	2/	3,032	2/	2/	46,448
Total other vegetable products .....	---	---	---	22,232	---	---	221,122
Total vegetable products .....	---	---	---	138,285	---	---	2,887,067
<b>Total agricultural exports</b> .....	---	---	---	177,687	---	---	3,285,854
<b>Total nonagricultural exports</b> .....	---	---	---	1,886,513	---	---	16,200,446
<b>Total exports, all commodities</b> .....	---	---	---	2,064,200	---	---	19,486,300

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Reported in value only.

3/ Excludes the number of "other hides and skins," reported in value only.

Table 18.--Exports: Quantity indexes of foreign trade in agricultural products, fiscal years 1962-70, monthly and accumulated, July 1968 to date

Year and month	: Animal and animal products	: Cotton and linters	: Tobacco, unmanu- factured	: Grains and feeds	: Vegetable oils and oilseeds	: Fruits and vegetables	: All agricultural commodities 1/
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	Base -- 1957 through 1959 = 100				
Year ending June 30	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1962	: 110	: 93	: 108	: 155	: 122	: 108	: 125
1963	: 112	: 71	: 98	: 155	: 148	: 114	: 124
1964	: 151	: 100	: 110	: 185	: 156	: 106	: 147
1965	: 139	: 88	: 99	: 180	: 189	: 111	: 145
1966	: 115	: 61	: 98	: 231	: 194	: 122	: 157
1967	: 109	: 90	: 130	: 203	: 182	: 122	: 153
1968	: 104	: 80	: 117	: 206	: 187	: 106	: 149
1969	: 119	: 55	: 118	: 169	: 200	: 107	: 135
July-January	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1968/69	: 112	: 51	: 129	: 168	: 203	: 106	: 133
July-January	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1969/70	: 105	: 48	: 135	: 191	: 261	: 129	: 150
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	Adjusted for seasonal variation 2/				
Monthly	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1968/69	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
July	: 102	: 102	: 130	: 205	: 192	: 115	: 150
August	: 123	: 75	: 147	: 202	: 187	: 103	: 159
September	: 126	: 69	: 136	: 175	: 243	: 102	: 145
October	: 116	: 44	: 86	: 156	: 213	: 103	: 126
November	: 113	: 40	: 120	: 174	: 225	: 96	: 140
December	: 126	: 44	: 111	: 224	: 237	: 101	: 150
January	: 81	: 12	: 24	: 54	: 37	: 101	: 50
February	: 83	: 11	: 14	: 80	: 109	: 111	: 68
March	: 112	: 25	: 127	: 159	: 264	: 116	: 133
April	: 143	: 146	: 118	: 195	: 294	: 116	: 172
May	: 160	: 88	: 195	: 209	: 199	: 108	: 168
June	: 129	: 56	: 168	: 209	: 148	: 107	: 151
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1969/70	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
July	: 106	: 78	: 125	: 203	: 205	: 114	: 150
August	: 105	: 46	: 91	: 172	: 131	: 123	: 131
September	: 107	: 37	: 103	: 180	: 190	: 127	: 138
October	: 116	: 47	: 139	: 201	: 320	: 123	: 168
November	: 95	: 27	: 98	: 188	: 137	: 117	: 143
December	: 101	: 22	: 110	: 195	: 241	: 125	: 137
January	: 110	: 76	: 62	: 198	: 271	: 121	: 152
February	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
March	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
April	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
May	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
June	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	Not adjusted for seasonal variation				
1968/69	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
July	: 95	: 84	: 109	: 178	: 152	: 108	: 133
August	: 128	: 50	: 159	: 199	: 138	: 98	: 141
September	: 120	: 62	: 182	: 166	: 152	: 121	: 136
October	: 120	: 36	: 96	: 150	: 266	: 136	: 132
November	: 133	: 44	: 177	: 199	: 378	: 96	: 170
December	: 119	: 65	: 158	: 229	: 304	: 97	: 174
January	: 71	: 14	: 20	: 52	: 33	: 89	: 48
February	: 79	: 13	: 11	: 77	: 95	: 100	: 65
March	: 117	: 30	: 105	: 179	: 262	: 109	: 140
April	: 142	: 134	: 98	: 199	: 276	: 104	: 170
May	: 174	: 86	: 165	: 201	: 200	: 112	: 164
June	: 131	: 46	: 138	: 199	: 148	: 111	: 142
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1969/70	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
July	: 99	: 66	: 108	: 195	: 169	: 108	: 139
August	: 109	: 35	: 102	: 171	: 103	: 117	: 118
September	: 102	: 34	: 153	: 171	: 138	: 157	: 129
October	: 120	: 40	: 155	: 193	: 414	: 178	: 174
November	: 112	: 30	: 186	: 219	: 436	: 117	: 181
December	: 96	: 42	: 192	: 200	: 324	: 120	: 162
January	: 97	: 91	: 51	: 191	: 243	: 106	: 145
February	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
March	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
April	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
May	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
June	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

1/ Based on 332 classifications.

2/ The seasonal adjustment series has been revised to incorporate the Bureau of the Census Method X-11. This new method of adjusting for seasonal variations is a continuing system which takes into account changing seasonal patterns. The previous adjustments were based on the seasonal factors developed from the base period 1957-59. For detailed explanation of the new adjustment procedures, see U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, The X-11 variant of the seasonal Method II seasonal adjustment program, Technical Paper No. 15. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1965.

Table 19.--Imports: Quantity indexes of foreign trade in agricultural products, fiscal years 1962-70, monthly and accumulated, July 1968 to date

Year and month	Supplementary 1/					Complementary 1/			All agricultural commodities 2/
	: Animal	: Grains	: Vegetable	: Sugar	: Total	: Cocoa	: Rubber	: Total	
	: and	: and	: oils	: molasses	: and	: coffee,	: and	: comple-	
	: animal	: and	: and	: and	: supple-	: and	: allied	: comple-	
	: products	: feeds	: oilseeds	: sirups	: mentary	: tea	: gums	: mentary	
Base -- 1957 through 1959 = 100									
Year ending June 30									
1962	134	71	111	95	113	111	77	104	109
1963	152	45	117	105	122	114	80	108	114
1964	137	88	110	83	113	116	71	107	110
1965	123	51	125	87	110	100	83	97	103
1966	160	39	124	88	123	121	87	113	117
1967	154	43	136	107	129	107	77	100	114
1968	159	38	128	109	134	114	90	107	119
1969	168	40	136	110	139	108	107	106	121
July- January									
1968/69	165	42	144	105	135	108	100	105	119
July- January									
1969/70	172	64	146	111	141	114	116	111	125
Adjusted for seasonal variation 3/									
Monthly									
1968/69									
July	189	33	173	103	151	146	146	139	143
August	187	34	114	127	150	153	99	135	142
September	191	36	149	100	143	134	138	130	136
October	166	49	149	118	141	85	90	86	111
November	172	48	126	110	138	123	91	116	126
December	149	40	144	103	130	125	107	118	127
January	90	28	106	29	88	21	47	33	59
February	126	32	109	94	113	66	108	73	91
March	195	32	93	115	143	97	117	96	118
April	191	53	157	129	162	128	119	124	140
May	185	42	146	100	152	113	112	112	133
June	166	40	111	125	144	123	114	116	127
1969/70									
July	174	54	153	116	155	119	110	115	133
August	188	39	159	98	140	107	117	107	122
September	163	52	124	79	120	112	107	105	112
October	169	38	153	113	144	114	144	113	127
November	148	44	128	79	122	130	101	120	121
December	174	57	118	130	146	118	108	112	133
January	177	49	117	126	154	117	126	124	137
February									
March									
April									
May									
June									
Not adjusted for seasonal variation									
1968/69									
July	178	28	149	128	143	137	115	130	136
August	179	28	96	143	150	137	104	125	137
September	196	26	142	114	152	130	141	130	140
October	166	65	158	119	141	95	82	94	116
November	182	66	117	92	137	118	97	113	124
December	162	54	114	120	141	116	112	113	126
January	90	25	234	19	84	22	49	31	56
February	118	25	119	73	102	73	110	79	90
March	220	28	111	107	157	126	134	124	139
April	194	50	146	131	164	130	122	126	143
May	169	52	133	123	149	108	110	108	127
June	159	37	111	145	145	108	105	104	123
1969/70									
July	165	47	134	154	147	113	90	108	126
August	180	34	136	114	140	97	123	100	118
September	168	41	119	91	127	108	110	105	115
October	170	58	164	113	144	129	133	124	133
November	157	73	120	67	121	124	109	117	119
December	190	85	93	157	159	109	113	107	131
January	177	43	259	84	146	120	132	118	131
February									
March									
April									
May									
June									

1/ Supplementary agricultural imports consist of all imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States together with all other agricultural imports interchangeable to any significant extent with such United States commodities. Complementary agricultural imports include all other, about 98 percent of which consist of rubber, coffee, raw silk, cacao beans, wool for carpets, bananas, tea, and vegetable fibers. 2/ Based on 417 classifications.

3/ The seasonal adjustment series has been revised to incorporate the Bureau of Census Method X-11. The new method of adjusting for seasonal variations is a continuing system which takes into account changing seasonal patterns. The previous adjustments were based on the seasonal factors developed from the base period 1957-59. For detailed explanation of the new adjustment procedures, see U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, The X-11 variant of the seasonal Method II seasonal adjustment program, Technical Paper No. 15. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1965.



## Explanatory Note

U.S. foreign agricultural trade statistics in this report include official U.S. data based on compilations of the Bureau of the Census. Agricultural commodities consist of (1) nonmarine food products and (2) other products of agriculture which have not passed through complex processes of manufacture such as raw hides and skins, fats and oils, and wine. Such manufactured products as textiles, leather, boots and shoes, cigarettes, naval stores, forestry products, and distilled alcoholic beverages are not considered agricultural.

The trade statistics exclude shipments between the 50 States and Puerto Rico, between the 50 States and the island possessions, between Puerto Rico and the island possessions, among the island possessions, and intransit through the United States from one foreign country to another when documented as such through U.S. Customs.

**EXPORTS** The export statistics also exclude shipments to the U.S. armed forces and diplomatic missions abroad for their own use and supplies for vessels and planes engaged in foreign trade. Data on shipments valued at less than \$251 are not compiled by commodity and are excluded from agricultural statistics but are reflected in nonagricultural and overall export totals in this report. The agricultural exports statistics include shipments under P.L. 83-480 (Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act), and related laws; under P.L. 87-195 (Act for International Development); and involving Government payments to exporters. (USDA payments are excluded from the export value.) Separate statistics on Government program exports are compiled by USDA from data obtained from operating agencies.

The export value, the value at the port of exportation, is based on the selling price (or cost if not sold) and includes inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the port. The country of destination is the country of ultimate destination or where the commodities are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured. When the shipper does not know the ultimate destination, the shipments are credited to the last country, as known to him at the time of shipment from the United States, to which the commodities are to be shipped in their present form. Except for Canada, export shipments valued \$251-\$499 are included on the basis of sampling estimates; shipments to Canada valued \$251-\$1,999 are sampled.

**IMPORTS** Imports for consumption are a combination of entries for immediate consumption and withdrawals from warehouses for consumption. The agricultural statistics exclude low-value shipments from countries not identified because of illegible reporting, but they are reflected in nonagricultural and overall import totals in this report.

The import value, defined generally as the market value in the foreign country, excludes import duties, ocean freight, and marine insurance. The country of origin is defined as the country where the commodities were grown or processed. Where the country of origin is not known, the imports are credited to the country of shipment.

Imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States and others that are interchangeable in use to any significant extent with such U.S. commodities are supplementary, or partly competitive. All other commodities are complementary, or noncompetitive.

Further explanatory material on foreign trade statistics and compilation procedures of the Bureau of the Census is contained in the publications of that agency.

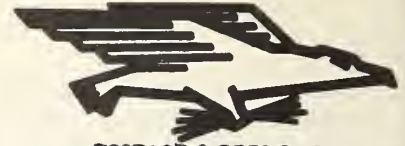




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**3/70 Foreign Agricultural Trade**